

SATURDAY, APRIL 30, 1887.

No. 782, New Series.

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LITERATURE.

The Odyssey of Homer. Done into English Verse by William Morris. Vol. I. (Reeves & Turner.)

WHEN, more than ten years ago, we were all of us reading the *Lovers of Gudrun*, and were dazzled by the strange new brilliancy of the unsetting sun of the North, many must have said that it would be a good day for English literature if the "double might of hand" that had drawn Jason and Medea as unerringly as it had drawn Kiartan and Gudrun would turn to the one complete epic of Greece, and tell us, once for all, of the wanderings of Odysseus. It was something of disappointment, or at least of hope deferred, when Mr. Morris gave us the more elaborated, yet far less perfect, *Aeneid*. *Sigurd*, it is true, quenched all regrets for a time. If stronger or nobler poetry than its final portion has been written during the present century, I admit myself unable to name it. And now an instalment, at all events, of the long-desired *Odyssey* is in our hands; it is not to be thought of that it should remain an instalment. If the charm of writing it be, as it must be, even greater than the charm of reading it, Mr. Morris can surely not pause, still less desist; to do so would argue him more, or less, than human.

There is not, to my mind, any true criticism in mincing matters, in qualifying the good as abstractedly imperfect, or the bad as containing the potentiality of goodness. If to be reminded in every line of the Homeric method and fluency of narration; if to have the figures of Odysseus, and Nausicaa, and Alcinous, acting and speaking with the same straightforward simplicity as they use in the original; if to find on every page lines that recall Homer at his best, and Mr. Morris's best work elsewhere; if to feel everywhere the sunlight "of that old-world morn"—if, I repeat, the presence of these merits makes a good translation of Homer, then I think this is not only the best verse translation of any part of Homer that I have ever seen, but one of the best literary efforts, in this kind, that we possess. I do not say that it is faultless—there are tricks or mannerisms in it which recur somewhat artificially, not leaving on the mind quite the same effect as the recurrent phrases of Homer. And the question of the true metre for translating Homer, like the question of free will, "finds no end, in wandering mazes lost." But here is half the *Odyssey*, translated line for line, without serious omission or expansion, in the metre, and by the poet, of *Sigurd*.

But in opinions about poetry "the mind of a man," as Homer would say, "fleets

hither and thither, and ponders in divers ways." It is high time to desist from giving judgments, and to show Mr. Morris's work, so far as may be possible, by extracts—with this proviso, that one of the special charms of his work inevitably evaporates in such a process—the charm of its consecutiveness. Everyone knows that of Homer, and especially of the *Odyssey*, this is the unique merit—that we pass from book to book, from the narrative about Odysseus to the narrative of Odysseus, with "a free onward impulse." Alone, perhaps, among epics, the *Odyssey* leaves us wishing there was more of it. Unless I am much mistaken, readers of this translation, apart from any knowledge of the original, will feel the same.

Let us see Telemachus set forth upon his voyage (bk. ii., ll. 420-8) 'mid the sounds of "wind, wave, and bark."

"But Grey-eyed Athene sped them a happy wind and fair,
The north-west piping keenly across the wine-dark sea.
But Telemachus bade his fellows, and egged them busily,
To gear their tackling duly, and they hearkened and so did;
For into the mid-thwart's hollow the pine-tree mast they slid
When up aloft they had raised it; then with forestays it they stayed,
And hauled the white sails upward with ox-hide ropes well laid.
With the wind the mid-sail bellied and the purple wave began
To roar out aloud round the keel, as forth the good ship ran."

This has the very breath of the sea—the second line is pure Homer; the little thing one would wish altered is a word of which Mr. Morris is extremely fond—"egged"—which rather suggests surreptitious encouragement. Any one can see—or, rather, hear—how Mr. Morris varies the cadence of a metre which in less skilful hands is apt to have a certain un-Homeric monotony.

Let us match, against this departure, the landing of Odysseus upon Phaeacia (bk. v., ll. 391-405).

"All dead the gale was fallen, and all was calm and clear,
And no breath of air was about; then he saw the land anear,
As he looked forth very sharply upraised on a swelling sea:
And as dear as the life of a father to his children seemeth to be,
Who in sickness hath been lying and wasting away for long,
And suffering grievous torment, and worn by the God of wrong;
But now the Gods release him, and his life is dear and good—
E'en so dear unto Odysseus was the sight of land and wood;
And he swam on stoutly, striving to tread the earth once more,
But when at last he was gotten within shouting space of the shore,
Then indeed he heard the thundering of the surf on the reefs of the sea,
For flung forth on the rocks of the mainland the swell roared dreadfully,
And all things there were weltering in the salt-sea wave and the foam,
And therein was no haven for ships and no wind-free harbouring home,
But crags and jutting nesses and reefs by the sea washed o'er."

Has "the surge and thunder of the *Odyssey*" ever sounded in finer English than this?

There is a more sombre land than sunny

Phaeacia, and Circe shall point the way thither (bk. x., ll. 506-16).

"Step the mast, and the white sails spread ye,
and sit ye there beside,
And the breath of the wind of the Northward shall waft thee on thy way.
But when through the stream of Ocean thy ship hath passed on a day.
There, then, is Persephone's Grove in the long deserted land
Where the tall black poplars flourish and the fruitless willows stand.
There by deep-eddying Ocean haul up upon the bank,
And go thy ways unto Hades and his dwelling dark and dank,
Where the stream of Flaming Fire into Grief-River goes,
And the Water of the Wailing, a rill that from Hate-flood flows.
And thereby is a rock and the meeting of two roaring rivers wide;
Draw up thereto, O hero, and e'en as I bid thee abide.
There, then, a pit shalt thou dig of a cubit endlong and o'er,
And thereby the due drink-offerings to all the dead shalt thou pour."

It is impossible to make adequate extracts from the following book, the *vévra*, where Odysseus does the bidding of Circe, and the images of the bodiless dead come thronging around him. It is perhaps the most powerful and pathetic scene in the whole of Homer, and it shows Mr. Morris at his best, if, as I think, his sympathy is deepest with the early wistful gaze of man into the spirit-world. If selection were to be made, perhaps the prophecy of Tiresias's spirit (xi., ll. 100-137), and the subsequent converse of Odysseus with Anticleia, would bear off the palm. But it must suffice to say so, and leave readers of the ACADEMY to verify or disprove.

There is no table of errata appended. It may therefore be worth while to note some little flaws. In iii., ll. 148 and 190; in iv., l. 42; in xii., l. 59—there are slips, either of pen or press. In iii., l. 324, there is a misleading disorder of the words; in iv., l. 187, there is an awkward, though perhaps inevitable, attraction of "him" for "he"; in l. 841 *αἰὼν* is rendered "baleful," which loses the force of the phrase; in vi., l. 24, the verb is assuredly ill-chosen; in x., l. 132, the grammar or punctuation is confusing; in xii., l. 82, *φαίδιμε* is not exactly = "lief and dear."

A purist would perhaps find fault with the rhymes in i. 383-4; ii. 297-8; x. 171-2. The recurring use of the word "flit" in the transitive sense of *making fly*, strikes one, writing apart from books of reference, as unusual; so does "flockmeal" (x., l. 119), and "dorsars" (vii., l. 96). Aegisthus is always Aegistheus, one hardly sees why; "the whale-great sea" for *μεγακίτrea πόντον* (iii., l. 158) is courageous, but suggests rather "great as a whale" than "full of great whales," which is surely the meaning. Perhaps others besides myself will be ignorantly puzzled at "heap up his howe" for *σῆμα χεῖω* (ii., l. 222, &c.), till the memory of the Maes-howe, by the Stones of Stennis, in Orkney, comes to their rescue.

But let us end, as we began, by gratitude. There are many translations of the *Odyssey*, and several good ones; but time has brought us the best, from Mr. Morris.

E. D. A. MORSEHEAD.

SOME BOOKS ON MUNICIPAL HISTORY.

City of Liverpool Municipal Archives and Records. A.D. 1700 to A.D. 1835. By Sir James A. Picton. (Liverpool: Walmsley.)

Records of the Borough of Nottingham. A.D. 1155 to 1547. (Quaritch.)

Municipal Records of the City of Carlisle. By R. S. Ferguson and W. Nanson. (Bell.)

"Historic Towns"—*Exeter.* By Edward A. Freeman.—*London.* By W. J. Loftie.—*Bristol.* By W. Hunt. (Longmans.)

Essays introductory to the Study of English Constitutional History. (Rivingtons.)

THE early history of England cannot be properly understood without some knowledge of the influence of particular towns on the general politics of the kingdom. The confused record of our cities and boroughs lost much of its practical importance when a general Act reduced the municipalities to a deal level of uniformity; but we cannot yet dispense with the study of the imperfect, and often ineffectual, methods by which our forefathers sought to attain self-government. We have, in our own time, to take account of the manifestation of different opinions in the countries and provinces out of which the United Kingdom has been constituted; and the same thing has to be done on a smaller scale in considering the history of the smaller divisions over which the central authority has been established. A local chronicler has not merely to record the sequence of events which happened in or near the place to which his attention is directed. He must seek to understand the peculiar influences which determined the exact course of those events, and to consider how it would probably have been modified or altered in another neighbourhood, or with other surroundings. The importance of local distinctions tends to disappear as the government becomes centralised. The history of the district is merged in that of the nation; and the general facility of communication, and especially the diffusion of knowledge through the press, demolish continually more and more the remaining barriers of difference.

A great deal of good work has been done of late years in the way of publishing the archives of the municipal corporations. Although it is true that most of the original customs have been lost, the reports of the Historical MSS. Commission show that the Councils of most of the ancient boroughs are possessed of important documents, which may be regarded as being valuable illustrations of the general history of the country, as well as repositories of information as to the local details of self-government. The ninth report of the commissioners is especially valuable as containing an account of the ancient documents discovered at St. Paul's by the present Deputy Keeper of Public Records, by means of which we are enabled to trace back the system of municipal government in London to the beginning of the twelfth century.

Of the works mentioned in the list above, the most valuable for historical purposes are those which have been published under the authority of the Corporations of Nottingham and Liverpool. Sir James Picton's new volume is in continuation of a former volume, issued in 1883, which brought down

the records of Liverpool to the end of the seventeenth century, when the city was just beginning its career of commercial prosperity, though its fortunes were still hampered by that fierce straining after monopoly and hostility towards "foreigners," which are the distinguishing marks of our oldest trading communities. The editor is quite justified in claiming that the documents here collected throw a flood of light on the commerce and the daily life of a busy and progressive community, "self-governing and little interfered with by the central authorities." The corporation, as he points out, had a very marked character. The common council, in defiance apparently of the plain words of their charters, usurped the power of self-election, and maintained it against all attacks. They farmed the port from the Crown, and became lords of the manor by purchase in the seventeenth century, thus acquiring a considerable estate, from which the community still derives a very large income, notwithstanding the sale of a good many reversions in a time of pecuniary embarrassment. The old tenure under the corporation was by way of leases for three lives and an additional term of twenty-one years; but in 1820 a resolution was adopted for changing the system, and adopting the plan of granting leases for a certain term renewable on fines according to the tables which are still in use. The first proposal was to offer terms of sixty years certain, in lieu of the customary holding; but, this being unpopular, the Council, in 1824, acted on the opinion of Mr. Morgan, "by which it appeared that a lease for three young lives and twenty-one years may be considered equivalent to a lease for seventy or seventy-five years." The proportion of freemen to unprivileged inhabitants appears to have been greater in Liverpool than in most of the ancient corporations, admission to the freedom being obtained by purchase or gift, apprenticeship for seven years, or birth, every son of a freeman born within the borough being entitled to the privileges of a burgess on attaining his majority, and retaining it, by an unusual extension of the right, wherever he might happen to reside.

The publication of the records of Nottingham originated in the appointment of a committee in 1877 to inquire into the rights and duties of the freemen of the borough, with special reference to the payments which they receive out of the corporate estate, and to the rights which they had formerly exercised over the common lands belonging to the town. In the course of these investigations many valuable documents were discovered, containing new information as to the origin and growth of the borough, and "throwing light upon the customs and manners of these early times." The three volumes, which have already appeared, carry the history down to the year 1547. The translations have been revised throughout by the Rev. Canon Raine, the learned secretary to the Surtees Society; and Mr. W. H. Stevenson is responsible for the selection and editing of the transcripts, as well as for the very valuable notes and glossaries. The whole work reflects the highest credit on all those who are concerned in its publication. The Charter of 1155, with which the first volume commences, confirmed to the burgesses the very extensive privileges en-

joyed by them as early as the reign of Henry I., including jurisdiction over an extensive tract outside the borough, and a monopoly of working dyed cloth within ten leagues of the town. As regards personal liberty, it was provided that everyone dwelling in the borough for a year and a day, in time of peace, should be free from the claims of all persons except the king. All inhabitants were liable to make up the defaults of the burgesses in the payments of the fee-farm rent at which the town was held, and the "tallages" which might from time to time be imposed by the Crown. These rights were confirmed by King John, when he became lord of the borough as Earl of Mortain; and on his accession to the throne he further granted the liberty of having a merchant-guild and the valuable privilege of electing the reeve, or royal bailiff, who was to be responsible for the payment of the perpetual rent. This officer was in due course replaced by the mayor when the town was recognised as a "commune" or organised community; and the municipal independence was soon afterwards completed by a grant of immunity from the sheriff's jurisdiction. It is worth remarking that the custom of "Borough-English," or descent to the youngest heir, is shown to have taken its name from the fact that it prevailed in the "English Borough" of Nottingham, the lands in the "French Borough," or Burgus Franciscus, being descendible to the eldest son, according to the Norman rules of primogeniture. Valuable information will be found in these volumes with respect to various incidents in the Wars of the Roses, the town having taken a prominent part in favour of Edward IV., and having remained faithful to his successor until the conclusive disaster of Bosworth Field. The later documents show us, as in the case of Liverpool, the development of a ruling committee into a close corporation, which ended by ousting the freemen from all but a nominal share in the government of the town.

The records of Carlisle disclose traces of an unusual variation from the narrow and corrupt system which prevailed in the majority of the boroughs. The place of Carlisle in our early history has been marked by Mr. Freeman in an address to the Archaeological Institute, which has been reprinted in his *Historic Towns and Districts*. Mr. Ferguson confines himself to municipal affairs, and the struggles between the crown and the corporation on the one hand, and on the other between the corporation as representing the old Merchant Guild and the eight craft-guilds or "occupations," which succeeded in getting the upper hand after a prolonged and doubtful struggle. Carlisle enjoyed some shadowy kind of organised government almost from the time when the city was founded, or reconstituted, by William Rufus; but it was not till the reign of Henry III. that the citizens ceased to hold their corporate estate on precarious terms from the sheriff, and attained the position of tenants at a fixed rent under the crown. They obtained at the same time the privilege of setting up a free merchant guild, which is aptly compared by Mr. Ferguson to a local board, the craft guilds, if we disregard their religious and social aspects, being more like powerful trade

unions. The system of government through the merchant guild was soon altered into a government by a "commune," the Mayor and Commonalty of Carlisle being mentioned in the proceedings before the Commission of Quo Warranto in 1292. We do not know the details of the earliest conflicts between the common council and the trade associations; but there are manifest signs of some such civic revolution having taken place as that which in London enabled the companies, which had replaced the guilds, to supersede the ancient ward-motes. The eight "occupations" of Carlisle were the weavers, smiths, tailors, tanners, shoemakers, skimmers, butchers, and "merchants," or dealers in dry goods. In the year 1561 a new set of bye-laws was made for the government of the city, which recognised and confirmed the rule that a committee of the craft-guilds should share the powers of the administrative body. The mayor and council govern, but only subject to the advice of "four of every occupation"; and this system of divided responsibility is declared to be "agreeable to the ancient custom and constitution of the city." About the middle of the last century the corporation succeeded for a time in throwing off the yoke, and asserted a right to manage the city estates and to make "mushroom freemen" at their pleasure, with the result of causing a long and disastrous litigation. In 1784 the council repealed all the bye-laws requiring entrance into a guild prior to admission as a freeman of the city, or limiting in any way the power of making freemen at discretion. Two days later they admitted 1,195 new freemen, the names being taken from lists supplied by the agents of a neighbouring potentate, "one agent handing in a list of 500 of his lordship's colliers." The law courts declined to recognise the connexion of the guilds with the municipal constitution; but, on the other hand, they declined to admit the extravagant claim of the corporation to make freemen *ad libitum* without any reference to the conditions of birth or service.

Several of the remaining volumes upon the list belong to a very useful series of works now in course of being edited by Mr. Freeman and the Rev. W. Hunt. The object of the undertaking is to bring out the "general historic position" of such towns as are selected for illustration, with special reference to the individual part which each may have played in the history of England. Mr. Freeman points out to us that "each of our leading cities and towns has some distinctive character of its own, which parts it off from all others and which may almost pass for its definition." London and Winchester, "the elder and younger capital of the kingdom," fall into a special class of Roman towns which have always retained a position of importance. Carlisle has one special character as a bulwark against the Scots. "It has another, as the one city within the bounds of the present England which keeps a purely British name." Nottingham, Liverpool, and Bristol, are English settlements, which through some local advantage "outstripped their fellows." Exeter stands distinguished as "the one great English city which has in a more marked way than any other kept its unbroken being and its unbroken position through all ages." It

is, as Mr. Freeman adds, "the one city in which we can feel sure that human habitation and city life have never ceased from the days of the early Caesars to our own." In Exeter, as elsewhere, the growth of the municipal constitution is involved in obscurity. About the beginning of the thirteenth century the king's reeve is replaced by a mayor, the elected head of a new community. The governing body, not yet reduced to an oligarchy, consisted of the whole body of the freemen. Mr. Freeman explains very clearly the difference between these privileged citizens, who, in Exeter, might almost be described as forming a kind of hereditary peerage, the freedom not passing to the heir in ordinary cases until the death of his predecessor.

"The freemen of any English town exactly answer in their origin to the patricians of Rome or of any other Italian city. They were the old citizens, round about whom later and unprivileged settlers came to dwell. The difference in the two cases arises from the less strictly hereditary character of the freedom of the English towns. Birth is the groundwork, but birth is not all in all. This difference arises from the connexion of so many of the mediæval town constitutions with trade, in utter contrast with the commonwealths of the ancient world. In them citizenship could be had only by birth or by special grant; here, while mere residence went for nothing, there were other paths, according to the custom of the place."

Mr. Freeman traces with minute care all the events which directly connect the local affairs of the city with our general history from the siege by William the Conqueror and the later siege by Stephen to the Wars of the Roses, in which the citizens took their full share, and finally to the entry of William of Orange, since which time Exeter has taken no very special part in the events which have swayed the destinies of the nation.

In another volume of the same series Bristol has been selected to represent the class of ancient English trading towns; and special stress has accordingly been laid on all that can best illustrate the story of the growth, decline, and revival of its commerce. The municipal organisation appears, indeed, to have been a consequence of the commercial activity of the city in connexion with her early trade with Ireland in the time of the Ostmen, and the colonisation of Dublin by the Bristol tradesmen. Mr. Hunt has collected evidence of the highest value, showing the practical identity of the merchant guild with the "communa" administered by the mayor and bailiffs. In another very important part of his work he explains the real nature of the craft-guilds, which were thrown into a very close relation with the corporation in consequence of the altered conditions of industry that followed the calamities of the Black Death. Great interest will also be felt in the account of the maritime adventures which followed the discoveries of Cabot, and of the part taken by Bristol in the earliest attempts to colonise the country which afterwards became New England.

Mr. Loftie's contribution to the history of London may be taken as a supplement to his larger treatise. He has endeavoured to trace the existing municipality to its Teutonic original, taking it to have been rather

modified by foreign intercourse than re-established after a French model, according to the prevalent opinion. It will be remembered that Bishop Stubbs considered that when King John and his barons took the oath to the commune of London "he gave completeness to a municipal constitution which had long been struggling for recognition." Mr. Loftie makes good use of the documents discovered at St. Paul's, so that his readers will have little difficulty in identifying the position of the ancient wards or in tracing the successive alterations of their boundaries. The true significance of the grants of Middlesex and Southwark is explained, and the position of the surrounding estates of the Church is very clearly shown to have been the reason why the City of London did not expand to the dimensions of a province, and why "the suburbs grew and extended under the control, not of the citizens, but of the ecclesiastical landowners." A long and interesting description is given of the influence of the Church within the walls; and in the concluding chapters the author gives us a historical account of the growth of London commerce and of the nature of the influence which the City has exercised upon the national politics.

For a general view of the history of the English towns the student must be referred to treatises of a wider scope. Those who are already familiar with the constitutional history will require no better guide than Bishop Stubbs; those who are fearful of the difficulties of the course, or require a more compendious or easier path, will not err in accepting the help of the essayists who have used the bishop's work as a mine or quarry. The essays which have been published by Mr. Wakeman and other Oxford tutors, as an introduction to the general study of the subject, contain much that is valuable about the growth of the towns from the first beginning of English civilisation to the time when the boroughs were fully represented in Parliament. The essays on feudalism and local administration during the twelfth and thirteenth centuries contain an admirable *résumé* of what is known as to the beginnings of our municipal system in that obscure time, when it is difficult to see what organised body existed to treat with the king for the purchase of the local liberties. The essays treat of wider matters, such as the growth of constitutional kingship and the influence of the Church in relation to the development of the State, but no portion of their contents will be found more clearly expressed and more useful to the student of history than that which deals with the beginnings and slow growth of our English municipal liberties. CHARLES I. ELTON.

THE CHURCH IN THE APOSTOLIC AGE.

Das apostolische Zeitalter der christlichen Kirche. Von Carl Weizsäcker. (Williams & Norgate.)

THIS is one of those large, learned, and elaborate works of historical criticism in which Germany is so fruitful, and which are comparatively so rare in this country. It is a genuinely critical work, being neither apologetic on the one hand, nor destructive on the other. Destructive, indeed, it might

be called from the point of view of a narrow Biblical orthodoxy; but what is meant is that it is written without apparent bias, and that the author, working on the lines of rational criticism, pursues the even tenor of his way, without fear or favour, and without controversy with any man. The work is not merely a history of the apostolic age, but a criticism on its literature, and thus partakes largely of the character of an *Einleitung*. There is in it no such careful survey of previous labours in the same field as we are accustomed to in other works; nor, indeed, I believe, is there a single controversial reference through the entire book to any modern writer. Perhaps this is just as well. We have here the arguments and conclusions of Dr. Weizsäcker, without being distracted amid a number of conflicting views and shades of opinion; while, at the same time, it is evident that the writer walks in the broad lines of the great Tübingen school, which indeed, considering the number of times it has been buried in this country, seems still to possess a surprising degree of vitality. The apostolic age commences, of course, from the earliest point after the Passion to which it is possible to go back; and the subject is treated under the following heads: "The Oldest Jewish Church," "The Apostle Paul," "The Pauline Church," "The Further Development," and, lastly, "The Church," as to its Constitution, Doctrines, and Rites. It will not be possible to do more here than indicate some of the author's leading positions.

Dr. Weizsäcker takes his start from the testimony of Tacitus, remarking, however, that while for him the point of interest was the breaking out again of the *superstitio exiliabilis* after its apparent extinction through the death of the founder, with the New Testament writers it was the reassembling of the disciples after the dispersion. On this point the oldest tradition, which sends them to Galilee, is contradicted by the later, which makes Jerusalem the place of meeting. The two accounts are irreconcilable; because, if the disciples retired to Galilee, it must have been there they received the impressions without which they would never have gone to Jerusalem. For the resurrection itself and the subsequent appearances our earliest authority is the Apostle Paul, and his statements are in no way reconcilable with those of the Gospels. Of the empty grave and the appearances to the women he knows nothing. Of a bodily appearance he knows nothing, while of Jesus appearing first to Cephas Matthew and Mark are silent—Luke may indirectly imply it—and John is likewise ignorant of it. Nevertheless, one fact remains unimpeachable. This fact, however, according to Weizsäcker, is not the resurrection itself, but simply the belief in it, on whatever grounds that belief may rest. It is, of course, open to anyone to contend that this belief could not have arisen without a reality to sustain it. But this question is not discussed, perhaps because the discussion would be endless. There is a certainty in which he rests, and which is all that, as a historian, he needs to affirm—namely, that Paul's witnesses "experienced a moment," as, indeed, Paul himself also did, "which filled them with the certainty that Jesus is alive and with them." Weizsäcker holds the history in the early chapters of the

Acts to be imaginary. Persecution by the Sadducees he deems incredible. The Pharisees had been the great enemies of Jesus, and continued to be the enemies of His Church. The single fact that Saul, the great persecutor, was a Pharisee overthrows the whole structure erected by Luke. The head of the primitive Church was undoubtedly Peter, and the coming of the Messiah in glory the distinguishing faith of the disciples.

Under the head of the Apostle Paul, the writer next treats very ably, and at some considerable length, of the call of the apostle, the theology of Paul, and Paul and the primitive Church. On this last point his view is highly unfavourable to the historical accuracy—indeed, honesty—of the Acts. The author of the Acts uses the Epistle to the Galatians, which is his only source for this part of his history; but he puts matters in quite a different light, passing over in silence the affair of Titus and the dissension at Antioch. That Peter ultimately did not yield the point in debate, and that the issue of the strife was unfavourable to Paul, is an inference which Dr. Weizsäcker draws from Paul's silence. The apostolic decree, accordingly, which was issued to regulate the relations of Jewish and heathen Christians in eating together, though he maintains its historical character, he brings down to a considerably later period. The book of Acts itself he refers to the end of the first century, but the author used written authorities of the first rank. The pastoral epistles are certainly not Paul's. The Epistle to the Ephesians has no right to his name. About the Colossians there is not the same certainty; but it must be considered very doubtful. Second Thessalonians is plainly an imitation; but Philippians and I Thessalonians are Paul's.

Under the head of the "Further Development" we are taken first to Jerusalem, where the author considers the history of the faith, in the hands of the original apostles and of James, down to the destruction of the city. On the Epistle of James he remarks that the old Church could not for a long time decide to recognise it, and we have no reason to judge differently. The synoptical gospels belong to the period subsequent to the destruction of Jerusalem, and therefore lie outside the apostolic age in the narrower sense. They rest, however, on a sound traditional basis, and take us back, through their sources, to the testimony of eye-witnesses. Weizsäcker does not attempt to settle in any rigorous manner their precise relations to one another; but he considers it probable that Luke was acquainted with his predecessors, while the two first were certainly not independent of one another. From Jerusalem we pass to Rome, and here, of course, the Epistle to the Romans and that to the Philippians fall to be considered. The writer, sketching the portrait of the Apostle Paul, does justice to his fine qualities, but takes occasion to remark that his universalism, with all its boldness, was more limited than that of the Founder. Peter's Roman martyrdom he considers is sufficiently proved by Clement's epistle; but his Roman residence, prior to Paul's arrival, he holds to be quite opposed to any evidence we possess. He makes the plausible enough suggestion that Peter may have gone to Rome to found the Church anew on the occasion of

the Neronian persecution, therefore after Paul's death. Passing now to Ephesus, we come at once upon the name of John, whose residence in that city is historically certain. Nevertheless, neither the Gospel nor the Apocalypse is actually the work of the apostle, though, no doubt, proceeding from his circle. In the complaint against Ephesus that "thou hast left thy first love," Weizsäcker sees evidence of a later date than A.D. 63. The first love, he maintains, could not have been Paul; and, therefore, time must be allowed for a refounding of the Church by John, and a defection from the faith which he planted. Weizsäcker so far agrees with the theory of Herr Vischer, which I noticed in the ACADEMY of February 12, and with which, of course, he could not have been acquainted, that he maintains that the book is composed of different elements—there is no suggestion, indeed, of a purely Jewish substratum—and that he refers it in its latest form to the time of Domitian. With him, in fact, Domitian is Nero *redivivus* and the Beast. He does not admit that there is any attack on the Paulites; and the fact that circumcision is not insisted upon, nor even mentioned, shows, of course, that the book does not represent the narrowest school of Jewish Christianity. The Fourth Gospel is evidently not written by the apostle whose equality with Peter it is designed to affirm. It contains, indeed, his witness; but this witness has clearly been preserved for us by some third party. Weizsäcker lays stress on the impossibility of a companion of Jesus, one who had sat at table with him and so forth, coming to view him as the incarnate Logos. The actual occasion of the Gospel was the death of the Apostle John, which, happening contrary to the expectation that he would never die, had produced a bad impression, which it was necessary to efface. In this connexion not only the Epistles of John—of which the first is a later and popular recasting of the main ideas of the Gospel—but also those to the Ephesians and Colossians are dealt with.

There still remains the Church, on which there is a section of upwards of one hundred pages. It must suffice, however, to say that the subject is dealt with in the same spirit of historical criticism as pervades the whole work. The authority of Paul is preferred to that of the Acts; and it is shown that the Church—which was originally simply the body of believers, all of whom were equal—gradually took upon it such an organisation as was adapted to its needs. There was no such office as the eldership, nor were the elders identical with the bishops. The bishops were rather a higher sort of deacons. The presbyters were simply the older men, or, rather, those longest connected with the church, who would naturally be best qualified for the office of overseer.

It is hardly necessary to add that these brief notes can give but a very inadequate notion of a work of this compass. It seems to me, I may say in conclusion, to be a work of high literary quality, excellently arranged, and of quite competent learning. It is not devoid of original views; but, perhaps, on the whole, it may rather be regarded as an admirable summary of results than as making any fresh contribution to New Testament criticism.

ROBERT B. DRUMMOND.

A Short History of the Canadian People.
By George Bryce. (Sampson Low.)

THE title as well as the plan of this compact little volume have evidently been suggested by Mr. Green's work of a similar character. Dr. Bryce has, however, a less fertile field to cultivate, and, it is perhaps no disparagement to the Canadian historian to say, less skill for the task to which he has set himself, than his English prototype. At the same time he has succeeded remarkably well. No one who has read Dr. Bryce's *Manitoba* could doubt that, in chronicling the events of his native country, he would bring to this duty an industry, an accuracy, and a conscientious desire to be impartial, which, after all, are, to the historian and to the student of history, qualities of infinitely greater importance than mere literary power and a trick of marshalling his facts—or assumptions—in a dramatic form. A critical examination of the short history amply confirms this belief. In the course of thirteen chapters, and an appendix of tabular matter of much value, the writer sketches the area and character of the Dominion, the prehistoric people, the geology, and the mythical, or traditional voyagers, the Indians, the old colonies along the Atlantic, the French régime, the relations of Canada to the thirteen revolted colonies, the settlement of the country by loyalists and others, the kingdom of the fur traders, the struggles for freedom against autocratic governors, terminating in Papineau's rebellion, and, finally, the progress of provincial life, and the more recent growth of the Canadian people under Confederation.

Naturally so wide a range admits of comparatively little space being devoted to any one subject, though on the whole Dr. Bryce apportions his materials very fairly; and in no case where his statements have been tested do they fail in substantial accuracy. The few instances in which the writer has fallen into error are of comparatively little importance. Frequently these trifling mistakes are merely verbal; and in almost no instance do they detract from the value of a work which can be unreservedly commended to the student desirous of imbibing concrete information regarding the greatest of the English dependencies, and to the politician who may be fired with the laudable ambition of not chattering about what he does not understand.

Having said this much in favour of the latest, and best, history of Canada and the Canadians, we may note one or two points which have struck us in reading it, and attention to which might still further add to its usefulness in the future. In some respects the historian is a little lacking in historical perspective. Events of widely different importance have in his eye often much the same value. For example, Sir Alex. Mackenzie's arrival at the Pacific—the first journey ever made across British North America—receives no more space than the trip of the couple of tourists whose unimportant contribution to Canadian geography is considered worthy of notice on p. 344. Again, while various Arctic explorations only very remotely connected with the history of the Canadian people are noticed, the fruitful explorations of Palliser and Hector fail to find any place in Dr. Bryce's pages; and while Dr. Rae's

Franklin search work receives a few lines, the still more *apropos* journey which that energetic traveller made across the continent for the purpose of marking out a route for a telegraphic line (1855) does not appear worthy of mention. Again, the discovery of gold on Frazer River, which led to the formation of the colony of British Columbia, is not given anything like due prominence; while the still more remarkable episode of the Cariboo mines is not noticed, any more than the explorations of Vancouver Island during 1865-6, which, among other results, led to the discovery of gold in Leech River only twenty miles from Victoria; and, though over 100,000 dollars were washed out of the little stream in less than three months, no more was ever discovered in the island. Nor are Col. Hawkins's Boundary Commission labours of four years considered worthy of a line; while the notable fact that for a time the Spaniards had a settlement in Nootka Sound seems unknown to Dr. Bryce, though the object of Vancouver's voyage was to receive its surrender from Don Quadra the governor, after whom, in conjunction with the English commander, the island was named. Spanish dollars have been dug up on the site of their fort, and the Indians have still a vivid legendary recollection of how sorrowfully the white men went on board their ships.

These facts might, we think, have received a place even at the cost of the geology of the country, the myths about the discovery of America, and the somewhat superfluous excerpts from United States history, including the life of Columbus, being entirely omitted. We could also have borne with resignation an abridgment of the Indian sketch; for, apart from ethnography not being Dr. Bryce's strong point, his information seems almost wholly drawn from the Eastern tribes, who nowadays are of much less moment than the wild tribes of the western side of the Rocky Mountains. A little about the Icelandic colony in Canada, and the amount of aboriginal blood which mingles among the whites, would also have been interesting; and, no doubt, many people beside Scotchmen could have welcomed a fuller account of the Gaelic-speaking settlements in the Dominion. The fishery disputes with the United States are also dismissed too perfunctorily; and, even in a history of the Canadian people, only a very few of us can care for the biographies of the petty politicians and third-rate *littérateurs*—though, curiously enough, not the best from whom to choose—with which Dr. Bryce encumbers some pages of his book.

These are, however, mere matters of opinion. The care devoted to the preparation of this history is proved by the few mistakes of any sort which we have been able to detect. Most of them are of no great importance. For example, Harvey (p. 15) is a misprint for Harney, and Agava (p. 42) for Agave. Nor—though it is always a wonder with all men outside of Whitehall why certain folks are knighted—is it correct to say that Sir George Simpson (p. 333) received that overpowering distinction for "his services to Canada"; and (p. 56), possibly, Col. Yule might have something to say regarding the English birth or even the actuality of the French physician who is supposed to have written under the name of Sir John Mandeville. Nor—com-

paring great men with small—is it the fact that the "Rev. Josiah Henson" (p. 403) was the "original of Uncle Tom." Mrs. Stowe has more than once denied his claim. Finally, not to be ill-natured, might a reviewer, who has written more on the North-western tribes than, it seems, his successors in the same field read, ask who "the Columbian Indians" (p. 124) are? And, in so grave and so good a book as Dr. Bryce's, we did not expect to find repeated that absurd story about "Mr. Pakenham, the British Ambassador at Washington," surrendering the Columbia River to the United States during the 1845 disputes, "because the salmon in it were said to be so spiritless as not to rise to take the angler's fly" (p. 16). The fact apart that Mr. Pakenham (not Pakenham) never was "ambassador," there is no foundation for this myth, except that it forms a portion of the floating cackle of the Pacific Coast, which is so very rarely even approximately true.

ROBERT BROWN.

NEW NOVELS.

Knight-Errant. By Edna Lyall. In 3 vols. (Hurst & Blackett.)

The Girl he did not Marry. By Iza Duffus Hardy. In 3 vols. (White.)

The Coeruleans. By H. S. Cunningham. In 2 vols. (Macmillan.)

The Sweet o' the Year. By H. J. Wilmot. (Buxton: Skeffington.)

Forced Acquaintances. By Edith Robinson. (Trübner.)

A Strange Tangle. By Alice King. (Maxwell.)

Professor Pinemthrough. By Dr. Pelagius. (Sonnenschein.)

SOME strong moral design or purpose permeates all Miss Lyall's novels. The cardinal idea or moving principle of *Knight-Errant* is the duty of self-sacrifice, and in the life of Carlo Donati she has realised it with a nobility and grandeur which are rarely, alas! to be found in real life. Even those who admit the duty of denying one's self for others will quarrel about the means of showing it; and, unless it be exhibited in such ways only as they themselves can understand or approve, they are apt to deny that this lofty virtue can be attained. Miss Lyall very courageously takes a class of life in which most persons would look last of all for imitators and followers of the Crucified. She evidently believes with quaint old George Herbert that it is not the calling, but the spirit in which life is lived that dignifies life itself.

"Who sweeps a room as for Thy laws
Makes that and the action fine."

Carlo Donati is engaged to a high-souled English girl, Francesca Britton, and is looking forward to a happy and speedy marriage, when he is suddenly faced by the necessity of saving his sister from degradation and dishonour. He can only do it by going upon the operatic stage, for which he is eminently gifted, and where his sister has already made a name, but is in danger of becoming the victim of a lawless passion. It is a fearful wrench in every way to Carlo; but he takes the line of duty, puts away from him his

happiness and pleasure, and for several bitter years endures grievous pain and anguish. But one thing remains to him—the love of Francesca, though, as her father has assured him, he can no longer look forward to a union with her. Troubles fall thickly indeed upon this son of Italy, who gives his life as cheerfully for his sister as his father and grandfather had given theirs for their beloved country. Some people associate the stage chiefly with licentiousness and champagne suppers; but the life of Carlo Donati might convince many opponents of the stage of the truth of the saying of one of the characters in this book: "There's more in the Cross than they would wish to have us think down at our club in Naples." True is it that the age of chivalry is never past, as Charles Kingsley said, "so long as there is a wrong left unredressed on earth." And in many quiet places of the earth chivalric lives are being led every day. But they are ignored by those who believe only in forms of self-denial which can be trumpeted forth in the market-place to the fame and glory of the well-doers. This novel is distinctly helpful and inspiring from its high tone, its intense human feeling, and its elevated morality. It forms an additional proof, if such were needed, that Miss Lyall has a mandate to write.

Miss Hardy has written a very readable and interesting story in *The Girl he did not Marry*. It does not offer unhealthy excitement or startling incidents, but it is none the less acceptable on that account. Indeed, to produce three volumes which, by a natural progression, shall keep the reader's interest alive is a greater feat than to cram those volumes with a tissue of improbabilities. This feat Miss Hardy has achieved; and her work is the life's record of a woman from her earliest years to the time when hope is extinguished, and all the idols of the past have been shattered. To draw such a character as Hazel Marsh is no easy matter, for there is nothing specially to distinguish her from many of her sex. Wayward as a child, and fond of attention, she grows up vain and frivolous, breaking hearts in reckless profusion, until the time comes when the seriousness of life dawns upon her, and she longs for an affection that can never more be hers. That of which she feels the most need, and which she has spurned in the brilliant days of her youth and beauty, is denied her. The narrative is not without its touch of tragedy, when her first and last love, Charlie Tempest, goes down in his yacht as he is cruising in the Atlantic. Miss Hardy wields a facile pen, and her easy and graceful style always makes her novels pleasant reading.

Coerulea is a British official settlement in India, and its inhabitants are very cleverly delineated by Mr. Justice Cunningham. Philip Ambrose, the most prominent character, is very attractive to ladies, but inherently weak, unprincipled, and vacillating. It does not say much for the Church, when we are told that it

"would have been a natural refuge for a man of culture, who came of a stock with several good family livings in its gift, and who was lacking in mental and physical vigour."

So Ambrose was sent out to Coerulea, where

his peculiar idiosyncrasies were soon detected by Mr. Chicchele, his high-souled, intellectual, and apparently cynical chief, the Governor of Coerulea and the Hilly Tracts. In England, Philip had captivated the beautiful niece of Sir Marmaduke Croft. When he returns on leave they become engaged, and she follows him out to India, where they marry. The rest of the book, from the personal point of view, is concerned with the bitter experiences of the young wife Camilla Ambrose. In her youthful days her husband had appeared to her all that was noble and heroic, but when she became his constant companion she was subjected to a painful process of disillusion. Her golden idol was found to be a very poor creature of clay indeed. He is discovered to be an inveterate whist-player, who has no scruples in fleeing his friends, and he takes to floating bubble companies and the like. He falls so low that there is but one end to such a life of degradation; and, while we are speculating as to how the author will dispose of him, he meets with a fatal accident. There are, however, some admirable characters in this story, notably Lady Miranda Brownlow, an aristocratic Radical in all things, and a beautiful woman and true philanthropist among the poor to boot. She hates "the selfishness, meanness, and rapacity of the ruling and wealthy classes," and almost sighs for a revolution. One of the main objects of this work is manifestly to afford the author an opportunity of discussing the Indian problem. Observes Mr. Montem, one of the shrewdest officials of Coerulea:

"The problem in India is as strange as ever nation was called upon to solve. The very newest, strongest wine is being put into some of the oldest bottles in the world. Her connexion with us has poured the fierce light of modern European civilisation (if civilisation is the proper word for it) on an old-world régime; and venerable shrine, and crumbling tower, and sacred rite, and family custom—all are tottering alike. To tell the young Hindu that we are not attacking his religion is true in one sense, but delusive in another. We create an atmosphere in which it cannot breathe. We asphyxiate it with science. We cannot help ourselves. We have no choice between that and leaving gross ignorance supreme with its train of monstrosities."

Several theories of Indian government are discussed in this brilliant book; and the writer has much to say on this question that is well worth consideration, if it may not always command assent.

Though there is no particular relevancy in the title of Mr. Wilmot Buxton's short story, *The Sweet o' the Year*, the sketch itself is well executed, and is very readable. Scaleyford-on-Sea is apparently Barrow-in-Furness, a town which has risen rapidly on iron during the last twenty years. The vulgar ironmaster, Joshua Taylor, who considers himself quite as good as prince or peer because he is able to "buy them up," is smartly drawn; and the other characters are also clearly and distinctly defined. Mrs. Gusher and her maid, who are strong on the classics, are very amusing. The former doted on Homer, and would have rejoiced in knowing the blind poet, she confided to her maid. Whereupon the latter said, "Oh yes, mum, I've seen him often by the

Natural Gallery a reading of the Scriptures, with a dog and a basket." Then there is Mr. Gloag, the sharp business man, who combined trade with religion. "He would press for an overdue account—and get the money, too—while he was comparing himself and his companion to the grass of the field." The circumstances by which the struggling but virtuous hero becomes possessed of £20,000 are very cheering for him, but are little likely to have occurred in actual life. One of the best episodes in the volume is the account of the noble and self-sacrificing labours of the clergyman Hyde in the East-end of London. The whole narrative, indeed, breathes a healthy, manly spirit.

Forced Acquaintances excellently fulfills its sub-title of "A Book for Girls." It is concerned with the every-day trials of two sisters, Marian and Kitty Ware, whose characters and tempers are the exact antithesis of one other. There is a freshness in their delineation, and a piquancy in their ways, which are truly American; and neither of the girls is at all feeble or commonplace. English girls may peruse their history with advantage, and perchance pick up some practical lessons which shall be helpful in the conduct of their own lives.

An ingenious account of a supposed murder and a mysterious robbery of £500 are two of the staple incidents of *A Strange Tangle*. In the former case a presumably defunct manufacturer assumes the clothes of a trusted workman to divert attention from himself; and in the latter a lawyer charges one of his clerks with the robbery, knowing the while that the real culprit is his own son, a villain whose cold-bloodedness and cynicism are greatly in excess of his years. But Miss King's very readable story is by no means confined to vice and crime. It contains one or two charming characters, who reveal varying aspects of the tender passion; and we were especially drawn towards the sweet blind girl, Duley Atherstone. Her devotion to her father and her lover under the most painful circumstances is one of the best features of the book.

A hearty laugh may be extracted from *Professor Pinemthrough*, which is a good-natured satire upon the Dryasdusts of science. The professor is a coleopterist almost from his birth. It was "literally true that the child drank in beetles, if not with its mother's milk, at least with its Brown & Polson." Brachycerus Pinemthrough became a distinguished professor, and extracted "from the oft-despised *Lumbricus terrestris* lessons of the utmost moment and importance for the welfare of the whole human race (price, to subscribers only, £2 2s.)." Finding his hopes blighted in love, he devoted his soul to entomology. "The classification of the Coleoptera should claim his undivided attention. In beetles would he find his philosophy and his religion." The author happily hits off the scientific jargon of the time, as when he speaks of "the process of epibolic invagination as it takes place in the telolecithal ovum of *Rana esculenta*," &c., &c. Pinemthrough becomes the author of three important papers on "Abnormalities in the Development of the Tarsus in Longicorns." His controversy with Professor Mark Twain on the subject of

animal intelligence is very funny, and so are his experiences with the Chancellor of the Exchequer in relation to the endowment of research. This brochure is in its way as clever as it is amusing.

G. BARNETT SMITH.

CURRENT LITERATURE.

The Moors in Spain. By Stanley Lane-Poole, with the collaboration of Arthur Gilman. (Fisher Unwin.) This is a volume of the series entitled "The Story of the Nations." It is somewhat difficult to seize the exact distinction between "story" and "history." Judging from the present work, the "story" is a recital of such current facts only in the life of a people which can be presented in an interesting or amusing narrative, without too close an enquiry into the precise truth of the alleged facts, and with as little demand as possible for exertion of thought on the part of the reader. The earlier portion of this volume is an epitome of Prof. Dozy's works and of Gayangos's *History of the Mohammedan Dynasties of Spain*; the latter part is taken from Washington Irving's *Conquest of Granada* and Sir W. Stirling-Maxwell's *Don Juan of Austria*; interspersed throughout are quotations from Lockhart's Spanish ballads. Arabic authorities are said to have been consulted; but no Spanish writer is quoted or referred to except Condé, and then only to repudiate his labours. It is just such a work as a foreigner, ignorant of English, might compile from the works of Thierry and Guizot, Pauli or Ranke, to tell the story of England. The result thus produced will be welcome to all who take up history or story as a relief from a surfeit of novel or magazine reading, and for whom above all things a book must be interesting. This standard the present work may be said to attain. But we confess that we expected something more from the names of the authors. There is no attempt to show the causes or connexion of events; there is scarcely an endeavour to point out the part the Arab played as the interpreter of what remained of Greek science and philosophy and of Oriental learning to mediæval Europe. There is no enumeration of the mechanical or scientific inventions and improvements introduced by him. Recently printed documents show abundantly that the native Spaniards, both lay and clerical, were really tolerant; and that persecution was pressed upon them from without, chiefly by foreign members of the monastic orders. Nothing of this is given, while the disdainful tolerance of the Moors is insisted on and much lauded. The change from the mutual feeling of respect and loyalty between Christian and Moorish knights to subsequent cruelty and treachery was the result of the terror and mistrust brought about by the changed conditions of the struggle, when the corsairs of Tunis and of Algiers incessantly swept the coasts and captured the ships of Spain—when there was scarcely a village which did not mourn some slave in the bagnios or galleys of the Moors. Rightly or wrongly, but very naturally, the Moriscos were suspected of inviting the raids of their brethren in the faith. The ravages of the Barbary corsairs are as true a cause of the expulsion of the Moriscos as the intolerance of the Inquisition. It is well to have the Moorish side of the question put before the reader; but we think our authors have over readily adopted the almost anti-Christian tone of Prof. Dozy. They have too much neglected recent Spanish authors, who would have saved them from more than one mistake—e.g., no Spaniard would talk of a *Jesuit* chronicler in 1491. The conquest of Valencia by En Jaime I., so naively told by himself, is as interesting as, and far more

authentic in details than, the earlier one by the Cid; yet of this nothing is said. It is to be hoped that before "The Story of Spain" appears in the same series some recent Spanish historians will have been consulted.

Garibaldi: Recollections of His Public and Private Life. By Elpis Melena. (Trübner.) This is a delightful volume. It will be read by two distinct classes of readers. Those who care for history will find here many curious and little-known incidents; those who care more for human nature than history will find this book a most attractive study. Garibaldi told Mdme. von Schwartz (Elpis Melena) that the real aim of his visit to England in 1864 was to secure the support of England for the Danes, and that the uncompromising rejection of his plan by the English Government led to his immediate departure. He assured her "it was the hope of helping little Denmark in the hour of her danger, and not at all the expectation of feasts and honours, which drew him from his peaceful country retreat" (p. 177). There is a most interesting reference to an attempted coalition between Garibaldi and Mazzini (p. 172): "I shall never forget the expression of Garibaldi's face, inflamed as it was with noble rage, and almost as red as his jacket, when he looked up proudly and said in a voice of thunder, 'Italy shall be united, but not by the dagger of an assassin.'" Wide as is the author's heart, both for man and beast (see her footnote on "the damnable practice of vivisection," p. 260), there does not appear to be a place in it for Mazzini. One cannot love by rule, but on the matter of principle we would quote Garibaldi's own words (p. 200): "I abstain from condemning an assassin or a suicide, because it is impossible for me to estimate the terrible sufferings which have brought such an unfortunate being to commit deeds which are hateful and incomprehensible to me." The reader will find here the touching story of the death of Garibaldi's first wife Anita (p. 68), and the horrible story of his second marriage to the natural daughter of the Marquis Raimondi (p. 148). It is only fair to add that in his second marriage Garibaldi seems to have been guilty only of imprudence. But the great attraction of this book is the portrait it gives us of the human side of the Italian patriot. The hundred letters written by him to the author are the short notes of a simple and warm-hearted man.

Reminiscences of a Country Journalist. By Thomas Frost. (Ward & Downey.) This is an interesting book. We hesitate to call it "instructive" for fear of frightening away the lazy reader, but the book certainly contains far more information than many more pretentious works. The writer begins with 1828, and brings his story down to the last General Election. He narrates a most instructive anecdote (p. 122) to illustrate the humble position of journalists at the beginning of this century. When Bean, who was one of the best reporters of his day, used to call on Canning with the notes of his speeches, Mrs. Bolton of Liverpool (Canning's hostess) always sent for a kitchen chair for the "newspaper man" to sit upon. There is also an excellent ghost story (p. 233). But we have no wish to forestall Mr. Frost in his rights as a pleasant storyteller. Our object in writing this short notice of his book is to draw attention to its mournful lesson. It should be read by any young man who thinks of supporting himself by journalism. He will find that the author, who was by no means limited in his knowledge, and who was endowed by nature with humour and some imagination, never made more than £100 a year, except for one year only, when he made £200. Mr. Frost shall tell his own tale (p. 330):

"Is this what the *Athenæum* reviewer understands

as successful journalism? My requirements are of an exceedingly modest character; but an income of £60 a year, and that derived from an inheritance, and not from the accumulated savings from the earnings of former years, will be admitted to be an inadequate provision for them. Is this the position in which a hardworking *littérateur* should find himself at the close of a successful journalistic career, or, as the writer of the review in *Lloyd's Newspaper* said, of 'a long life of work and of thought?' Yet in my sixty-fifth year it is mine. I do not repine. I have no regrets, and should probably run the same career again could I, like Faust, renew my youth. If I have not been 'a successful journalist,' in the sense which the world attaches to the word 'success,' I have done something, according to the measure of my capacities and opportunities, to keep society moving ever onward to a higher and better phase, and the consciousness of having realised that aim will always be regarded by me as my best reward."

WE have before us three volumes, issued by three different publishers, each consisting of biographies of men of eminence in some special branch of science. In each case the volume is part of a series, and is written by a well-known authority on the department of science to which it relates. The best of these is Prof. H. A. Nicholson's *Natural History, its Rise and Progress in Britain*: as developed in the Life and Labours of Leading Naturalists (Chambers), which is really what it claims to be, a brief history of the progress of zoological science in this country. The title of the series is "British Science Biographies," and it seems at first sight strange to find one of its volumes containing chapters on Aristotle, Linnaeus, Lamarck, and Cuvier. Prof. Nicholson, however, has done well in incurring the charge of inconsistency, for the history of his science in Britain would be unmeaning if the influence of these four men were ignored. By including them in his work, he has been able to exhibit the development of zoological investigation in England as a continuous story, culminating in the great achievement of Darwin. While laying stress on the importance of Darwin's work, he has not forgotten to point out the difficulties still remaining in the way of regarding the principle of "Natural Selection" as the sole or principal factor in zoological evolution. In the earlier part of the book, the pleasant and sympathetic sketch of Gilbert White is especially worthy of notice. The other two books are less ambitious in design. "Heroes of Science"—*Physicists*, by Prof. W. Garnett (S. P. C. K.), contains biographies of Boyle, Franklin, Cavendish, Rumford, Young, Faraday, and Clerk Maxwell. The lives are well-written, though the account of Maxwell's discoveries is, we fear, somewhat too abstruse to be followed by the young readers for whom the book is designed. *Lives of the Electricians*, First Series, by William T. Jeans (Bell), includes only the Lives of Tyndall, Wheatstone, and Morse. The biography of Prof. Tyndall is written in a strain of fervid eulogy which, in the case of a living man, is not quite in accordance with good taste. If it be not a scientific fact, it is at least a useful working hypothesis, that distinguished men are always modest. In other respects we have no fault to find with the book, which is bright and vigorous in style, and shows competent knowledge of the facts.

Recollections of a Chaplain in the Royal Navy. (W. H. Allen.) The chief interest of this work arises from the circumstances of its publication. It is a memorial chaplet reverently placed by a widow on her husband's tomb. This is of itself enough to disarm criticism, especially when there is no striking excellence or demerit to call for its exercise. The recollections are those of a very devoted naval chaplain supplemented and completed by those of his wife. Their

general tendency is to prove (1) how greatly the moral tone of our seamen has been improved during the last half century; and (2) the effect of increased religious ministrations in producing this salutary change.

The New Employers' Liability Act. By J. Leslie Field. (John Heywood.) This little book has been issued by the Iron Trades Employers and some other associations. It is a clear and temperate statement of the case for the employers. We can never go back to the state of things that existed before the Employers' Liability Act of 1880, but we must be on our guard against driving capital out of the labour market by legislation which practically attaches penalties to its employment. This can be urged in the interests of the employed quite as much as of employers. It certainly does seem just that when an action under the Act is backed by a workmen's association, there should be a power to make such association a party to the action for the purpose of having an order made against them for costs. There is a brief but interesting review of the question abroad. In the United States the doctrine of "common employment" is still the law of the land. This is not an isolated instance of the favour shown by the Legislature of the Republic to employers, especially to railways. The State that has gone the furthest in legislating for the compensation of injured workmen is the empire of Germany.

NOTES AND NEWS.

MR. WILLIAM PATER will shortly publish with Messrs. Macmillan a new volume, entitled *Imaginary Portraits*.

MR. H. F. BROWN, who has lived for some years past at Venice, and who published in 1884 a charming book entitled *Life on the Lagoons*, is now passing through the press a new volume of essays, dealing, this time, with Venetian history.

We understand that Mr. De la Martinière, who has resided in Morocco for the past three years, will shortly publish, with Messrs. Whitaker, an account of his experience, together with some original topographical information.

Verses of a Prose-Writer is the title of a volume of poems, by Mr. James Ashcroft Noble, which will be published in a few weeks by Mr. David Douglas. We understand that Mr. Noble is also preparing for the press a volume of collected essays on literary subjects, which will include his essay on "The Sonnet in England."

MR. JOHN MURRAY has in the press a *Dictionary of Hymnology*, edited by the Rev. John Julian. The aim of the work is to trace the history of the Christian hymns of all ages, and especially of those now used in English-speaking countries. Biographical notices will be given of the authors of the hymns, besides historical articles on liturgical music generally.

MESSRS. KEGAN PAUL, TRENCH, & Co., will be the English publishers of the *Final Memorials of Longfellow*, consisting of the journals and letters of the last twelve years of his life. Like the recent biography, this work has been edited by the Rev. Samuel Longfellow, the poet's brother.

We hear that Prof. Sayce's little book, *Fresh Light from the Monuments*, is being translated into French by the Abbé Trochon, and into Italian by Dr. Carotti.

MESSRS. HURST & BLACKETT announce for publication during May, *Records of Service and Campaigning in Many Lands*, by Surgeon-General Munro; and a cheap edition of *Remin-*

iscences of the Court and Times of King Ernest of Hanover.

THE same publishers will also issue two novels, each in three volumes—*Jacobi's Wife*, by Adeline Sergeant, and *A Great Platonic Friendship*, by Dutton Burrard; and a story in one volume, by Lady Margaret Majendie, entitled *On the Scent*.

MESSRS. SWAN SONNENSCHN & Co. announce an English edition of Patton's *Concise History of the American People*, in two volumes, with about 100 portraits and maps.

Gleanings in Old Garden Literature, by W. Carew Hazlitt, will be the next volume of Mr. Elliott Stock's "Book-Lover's Library."

MR. T. FISHER UNWIN is about to issue a two-volume novel, entitled *An Evil Spirit*, by Mr. Richard Pryce, author of "Dieudonné," &c.

Two North Country Maids: an Every-day Story, by Miss Mabel Wetherall, is announced for publication in a few days by Messrs. Roper & Drowley.

DR. WESTBY GIBSON, president of the Shorthand Society, is engaged upon a bibliography of shorthand, which will comprise not only printed books on stenography and phonography, but also periodicals and magazine articles. There will further be given lists of works on abbreviated longhand, phonetics, cryptography, and universal language. Dr. Gibson will be glad of information on these subjects addressed to 32, Regent-square, W.C.

THE first edition of the current volume of Cassell's "National Library" (consisting of Mr. Coventry Patmore's *Angel in the House*) was subscribed for by the trade before publication. The second edition having also been exhausted, a third is now at press.

MESSRS. LONGMANS announce a new edition of Ford's *Theory and Practice of Archery*, revised by Mr. W. Butt.

MESSRS. W. C. LENG & Co., of Sheffield, have just completed arrangements with Miss Braddon for her next three stories, to be published through their "Editor's Syndicate," the first in 1888, the second in 1889, and the third in 1890. Among the other names on the list are Mr. Hall Caine, Mr. F. Boyle, Miss Adeline Sergeant, Mr. Robert Buchanan, and Mr. Hawley Smart.

AN article, entitled "Jones Fery: an American Mystic," by the Rev. S. Fletcher Williams, appears in the current number of the *Central Literary Magazine*, Birmingham.

THE general meeting of the Camden Society will be held on Monday next, May 2, at 4.30 p.m., at 25, Parliament Street, Westminster.

THE Boyle Lectures for this year, at the Chapel Royal, will be delivered by the Rev. C. Lloyd Engström, who has taken as his subject "Human Nature and the Evidences of Religion."

UNIVERSITY JOTTINGS.

THE date for the performance of the "Alcestis" at Oxford is fixed for Wednesday, May 18. The music for the chorus has been written by Mr. Lloyd, and the drop-curtain between the acts has been painted by Mr. Herkomer, the Slade professor.

THE prize for an essay in moral philosophy, founded at Oxford in memory of the late T. H. Green, has just been awarded. The recipient is Mr. S. Alexander, of Lincoln College, himself not the least distinguished of Prof. Green's younger pupils.

MR. J. BASS MULLINGER will deliver a course of ten lectures this term, at Cambridge,

on "The History of Education," in connexion with the teachers' training syndicate. The wide ground that he proposes to cover will be gathered from the following summary: (1) the historical method and the historians of education; (2) education in antiquity and in the middle ages; (3) the humanistic theory of education in Italy and Germany; (4) education in England in the sixteenth century; (5) the English grammar schools and the Jesuits; (6) Bacon and Comenius; (7) Rabelais, Montaigne, Milton, and Locke; (8) Rousseau; (9) Pestalozzi; (10) public school education in England, with special reference to Cowper's *Tirocinium* and Dr. Arnold.

THE Cambridge Press announce for immediate publication *Admissions to Gonville and Caius College*, from March 1558-9 to January 1678-9, edited by Dr. J. Venn, and Mr. S. C. Venn.

THE senate of Glasgow University has resolved to confer the hon. degree of LL.D. upon (among others) James Bonar, author of *Malthus and his Work*; Alexander Buchan, the Scotch meteorologist; Prof. Chrystal, of Edinburgh; G. R. Merry, rector of the Dundee High School; and A. S. Murray, of the British Museum.

THE address delivered by Prof. Fraser at the graduation memorial at Edinburgh on April 20 has been published as a pamphlet by Mr. James Thin, of Edinburgh. The subject is "Recent and Prospective Reform in the Faculty of Arts."

THE six remaining Barlow lectures on Dante, of this year's course, will be delivered by the Rev. Dr. E. Moore, at University College, at 4 p.m., on the following days: May 11, 12, 18, 19, 25, and 26. The general subject will be, "A Discussion of some of the Most Important Various Readings occurring in the *Divina Commedia*."

At the annual public meeting of the University College Literary Society, to be held on Tuesday next, May 3, Mr. Leslie Stephen has promised to read a paper on "English Novels."

THE University of Geneva recently conferred the degree of Docteur ès lettres *honoris causa* upon M. Edouard Naville, the Egyptologist, who is a native of Geneva.

WITH the first number of the *Oxford Magazine* for the summer term is issued a portrait of the Dean of Christ Church, reproduced from a (Dublin) photograph by the collotype process. While we commend the enterprise, we cannot profess to be altogether satisfied with the result.

OBITUARY.

WE regret to record the death of Charles Campbell Prinsep, a member of a family connected with India for many generations. In early life he had been in the employment of the Great Western Railway Company, at the time when the line from Reading to Devizes was being planned. Having been appointed to a clerkship in the India House by his uncle, Henry Thoby Prinsep, then one of the directors, he passed to the reconstituted India Office. For some time he was superintendent of the records, and afterwards statistical reporter. In the latter capacity he was responsible for the annual *Statistical Abstract*, which has of recent years received very extensive improvements. But the most congenial work that Mr. Prinsep undertook was to compile from the records at the India Office a "record of services" of the old company's civil servants, in conjunction with Col. Laurie. The results of this labour for Madras were published by

Messrs. Trübner in 1885; and it is much to be hoped that similar volumes for the other presidencies will yet see the light. Mr. Prinsep's kind heart and readiness to help all who approached him had endeared him to a wide circle of friends. He was in his sixty-fourth year.

MAGAZINES AND REVIEWS.

In the *Revista Contemporanea* for March Señor Catalina García, in "Brihuega y su Fuero," prints evidence showing the comparative toleration of the archbishops of Toledo in the sixteenth century, and also a curious protest of the clergy in September 1408 against the arrest of the *caseros*, which some still kept in their houses. Articles on "La Crisis agrícola" and "La Lucha económica de las Naciones," by Don J. L. de Toca, are almost exaggerated in their pessimism. In the latter the writer asserts that Great Britain was the most protectionist of nations so long as it was her policy to be so; that Free Trade was preached only after the rise of manufacturing industry, and when she could not grow corn sufficient for her population. Adolfo de Sandoval has an eloquent chapter on S. Bernard; and Sanroma, in "Mis Memorias," shows that some effects of English rule are still perceptible in Port Mahon in the Balearic Isles.

THE CENTENARY COMMEMORATION OF COLUMBIA COLLEGE.

ON Wednesday, April 13, Columbia College, New York, celebrated "the one hundredth anniversary of the Revival and Confirmation by the Legislature of the State of New York of the Royal Charter granted in 1754."

The Commemoration Festival was held in the Metropolitan Opera House, and was attended by more than two thousand present and former alumni of the college, as well as by a large gathering of heads of colleges, senators, judges, explorers, men of science and letters, and clergy of various denominations. Conspicuous among the latter were the head of the Protestant Episcopal Diocese of New York, and also the Archbishop of the Roman Catholic Diocese of New York. The invited guests were about two hundred in number, including the Hon. James Russell Lowell, Prof. Charles E. Norton (President of the Archaeological Institute of America), General W. T. Sherman, General L. P. Di Cesnola (Director of the Central Park Museum), Professors Henry Drisler, A. C. Merriam, J. D. Dana, J. De Hitt, &c., &c. The centennial oration was delivered by Mr. F. R. Coudert (class of 1850), and an original poem on "The Progress of Learning" was read by the Rev. G. Lansing Taylor. Fifty-nine honorary degrees were conferred by the Rev. F. A. P. Barnard, President of the College, of which fifty-two were granted to citizens of the United States, and seven to distinguished foreigners. Among the former, Mr. George Bancroft, the veteran historian; Mr. Horace Howard Furness, the well-known Shaksperian student; Prof. Isaac H. Hall, Cypriot scholar; Prof. W. D. Whitney, President of the American Oriental Society; and the Rev. Dr. Winslow, Vice-President of the Egypt Exploration Fund, received the degree of Doctor of Letters (L.H.D. = *Litteris Humanioribus Doctor*); while Prof. W. W. Goodwin, Director of the American Archaeological Institute; the Hon. A. S. Hewitt, Mayor of the City of New York; Dr. J. C. Dalton, President of the College of Physicians and Surgeons; and Miss Maria Mitchell, Director of the Observatory of Vassar College, were among the recipients of the degree of Doctor of Laws.

Of the seven foreigners who received honours, two hailed from Prussia, namely, Prof. H. L.

von Helmholtz, of Berlin, and Dr. M. Stein-schneider, Rector of the Hebrew School of Berlin. These *savants* received the degree of LL.D. The remaining five are British subjects, i.e., Miss Amelia B. Edwards, Hon. Sec. of the Egypt Exploration Fund, and Dr. C. Waldstein, Director of the Fitzwilliam Museum, Cambridge, who received the degree of Doctor of Letters (L.H.D.); Prof. John Tyndall, late of the Royal Institution, and Sir J. W. Dawson, President of McGill College, Montreal, who received the degree of Doctor of Laws; and the Rev. Dr. J. R. Magrath, Provost of Queen's College, Oxford, who received the degree of Doctor of Divinity.

THE HISTORY OF THE INVENTION OF PRINTING.

I.

Cambridge: April 12, 1887.

THE third and (let us hope) last volume of Dr. Anton Van der Linde's new work on *The Invention of Printing* appeared a few weeks ago at Berlin.* When we look at the three large quarto tomes, occupying together more than 1,100 pages, and remember that the same author published, not so long ago (in 1878), a large octavo volume of 800 closely printed pages on the same subject, and had already issued in 1870 two editions of a work dealing with only the half of the subject (the Haarlem tradition alone), we are involuntarily reminded of the Arabian flute-player of the Greek proverb, who, after he had been hired to play for one drachm, could hardly be persuaded by four such coins to be silent.

The new book is really not worth reviewing. It is an unfortunate feature in Dr. Van der Linde's works on the invention of printing that what should form their most essential part—namely, a bibliographical treatment of the subject—is singularly unreliable, or altogether wanting. This feature is even more marked in the present than in any of his previous publications. The rest of the book undoubtedly bears traces of talent; but it cannot benefit anyone much, as it is only a needlessly discursive repetition, for the fourth time, of the mistakes and errors of judgment of previous authors on the subject—repetitions which Dr. Van der Linde evidently writes down under the agreeable impression that he himself never makes any mistakes at all. Therefore, so far as I can see, his book merely shows us how the history of the invention of printing should not be written. But as it appears to be regarded in Germany as a "national" work, and the author openly proclaims that he has settled the question once for all in favour of Gutenberg (which, by the way, he has been proclaiming these last eighteen years, without any appreciable results), and as there is, in my opinion, still a good deal to be said in favour of a Haarlem invention, I venture to make a few remarks which will, I hope, lead those who read them, and who are in no hurry, to suspend at least their judgment.

I think it necessary to begin by pointing out the true nature of Dr. Van der Linde's three works on printing, in order to show that books of such a kind are little calculated to settle intricate disputes.

It is known with what enthusiasm Dr. Van der Linde's *Haarlem Legend* was received in 1870. Ugly rumours as to recent discoveries of very serious errors and defects in the genealogy of the reputed Haarlem inventor had led people either to pour ridicule upon the Haarlem claim, or to ask for a more searching inquiry into the whole matter. At this critical moment Dr. Van der Linde appeared on the scene in

1869. He was apparently making researches; and in the course of 1870 he wrote weekly articles in the *Dutch Spectator*, arguing, to the great satisfaction of himself and a good many others, that there was no foundation for the Haarlem claim, and apparently basing his arguments on "originals," on "documents," and on "registers," and enforcing them by very coarse and scurrilous abuse of every Dutchman and every foreigner who had ever spoken or written a single word about the subject that did not please him. A second (and revised) edition of the *Spectator* articles was at once called for in Holland, and issued in the same year under the title, "The Haarlem Legend of the Invention of Printing, critically examined by Dr. Anton Van der Linde." The book was immediately translated into German and French. I myself, was so struck by its apparent excellence that I translated it into English. Mr. Bradshaw was so anxious to see such a translation appear that he contributed £15 towards the expenses; and Mr. Blades, being no less desirous to become fully acquainted with the Haarlem story, printed and published my English version in 1871, and the claims of a Haarlem invention of printing seemed demolished for ever.

Meantime, Dr. Van der Linde had turned his back upon his native country, pretending that by his *Haarlem Legend* he had so mortally offended the Dutch that they made the country too hot for him, and compelled him to go into exile. No one could be surprised if the Dutch had really acted as Dr. Van der Linde represented them to have done. He had, indeed, abused his country and his countrymen in a manner which every nation would, and should, resent. But it is no secret that the causes of Dr. Van der Linde's departure from Holland stand in no connexion whatever with his writings on the Haarlem claim, but are to be looked for in himself alone. Nay, the Dutch, so far from showing any ill feeling towards Dr. Van der Linde, have actually altered their school-books in accordance with his views. But he succeeded in persuading the Germans that his courage in saying that Gutenberg was the inventor of printing had cost him his "home" and his "property." They felt bound to indemnify him, and he was appointed librarian at Wiesbaden.

This brief account of Dr. Van der Linde's presence in Germany shows at once that we have no longer to do with a free man, but with one who could not, even if he would, abandon Gutenberg. And so completely is Dr. Van der Linde enchained by this peculiar position that he always endeavours to ignore, or obscure, or conceal, or shout down whatever might be said in favour of the Haarlem claim. As regards his marvellous activity in pouring forth volume after volume on bibliography and more especially on the invention of printing—subjects which he seems to labour in vain to master even in their most elementary details—it is best explained by a little story which was told me on the Continent last January by a gentleman of undoubted veracity, who had, in turn, heard it from another person to whom Dr. Van der Linde himself had told it. Namely, the Wiesbaden people live in that happy state of ignorance, or of omniscience, that they do not require a library. And yet Wiesbaden does possess a royal library, which is endowed with an annual income and a regular staff, with an "Oberbibliothekar" at its head. This latter post is now held by Dr. Van der Linde; and, if he chose to do so, he might spend his life in an *otium cum dignitate* style, in common with the other members of the staff, as no reader ever enters their library. But, feeling that idleness would be demoralising to his subordinates, Dr. Van der Linde has hit upon the plan of compiling books in order

* *Geschichte der Erfindung der Buchdruckkunst*. Von Antonius Van der Linde. 3 Bde. 4°. (Berlin: Asher.)

to keep his staff employed in supplying him with the necessary works. In this work of compilation he is so successful that during the decade of his librarianship he has been able to issue two heavy books on Gutenberg, besides several other works which we need not mention here, but of which each by itself, if done properly, would almost have required a lifetime. This result is no doubt gratifying to Dr. Van der Linde himself; whether it is equally gratifying to the public remains to be seen.

The above story would have no importance in the ordinary course of life; but, placed side by side with the account of Dr. Van der Linde's presence in Germany, and some other circumstances which will be stated below, they fully explain the depressing influences which have reduced a man, who, under favourable conditions, might have become a very fair author, to the level of a very indifferent compiler. Thus we see him, almost before his *Haarlem Costerlegend* had had time to become known anywhere, issue a large octavo volume of 800 pages, under the title, *Gutenberg: Geschichte und Erdichtung aus den Quellen nachgewiesen*. Stuttgart, 1878.

He was bold enough to begin the book by stating falsely that "it contained his personal *Kulturkampf*, which in its consequences had cost him his home and property," while abuse of his opponents was, if possible, carried to even greater length than in his *Haarlem Legend*. Immediately after its appearance the book was described as Dr. Van der Linde's *magnum opus*. Again I became mixed up with the work, as I was invited and undertook to give an account of it for the *Printing Times and Lithographer*. At first sight the learning displayed in the book appeared to me even more stupendous than that which I had found, or thought to have found, in the *Haarlem Legend*. But I very soon saw that the 800 large octavo pages were nothing but a tissue of old stories, statements, and opinions, copied and transcribed, at second, third, and fourth hand, from all sorts of authors, and by preference as it were from the most insignificant, without the slightest attempt at verifying even the most important statements. The researches that I endeavoured to make to supplement Dr. Van der Linde's shortcomings were published in a separate book in 1882, under the title *Gutenberg: was he the Inventor of Printing?* I may be pardoned if I quote a few passages from what I then wrote about his work. I said—

"It was clear that Dr. Van der Linde had intended, in the first place, to write a book on himself, and that Gutenberg occupied only a secondary place in his work. . . . It is singular that Dr. Van der Linde, who complains that people often write books on the principle of 'taking three books and making a fourth of it,' should have compiled his *Gutenberg* entirely on this principle. . . . I cannot believe that he left his study, at any time, for even half a minute, for the purpose of research. . . . To quote from him without verification is out of the question. . . . That he did not feel disposed for the labour through which I have gone is not surprising. But it is matter for amazement that his book, which I have found wanting in every particular regarding the main question, should have been written in such a tone of authority and decision, and with such remarkable intolerance of everything that Dr. Van der Linde does not approve. His vehemence in speaking of his opponent's mistakes, or errors of judgment, is never agreeable; but when we consider that he has fallen into as many mistakes as any of his predecessors, and imagined a great deal more than any one of them, and yet had far better opportunities for obtaining trustworthy information, his vehemence becomes a phenomenon which I leave to others to explain. . . . From taking all his documents at second, third, or fourth hand, and rarely telling his readers on what authority he

himself prints any single document, and from not investigating a single point in the whole question, his book presents, as it could hardly fail to present, a more complete chaos on the subject than any of its predecessors."

I further stated that

"I had avoided all direct reference to the tradition of a Haarlem invention of printing, because, having no opportunities at present to make researches in this direction, I feel bound to abide by the results which Dr. Van der Linde made known in 1870. I have never made any thorough examination of the Haarlem question; but such inquiries as I have made have led me to believe that the Haarlem claim cannot be maintained. At the appearance of Dr. Van der Linde's *Haarlem Legend* in 1870, I was so struck by its excellence that I translated the work into English. Now that I have made a thorough examination of his work on Gutenberg, and have found this book so singularly unreliable, I should wish to go over the ground by which he reached his results with respect to the Haarlem question. Dr. Van der Linde appears to be most easily led away by what he reads, if only it coincides with his views. He believes, for instance. . . ."

I cannot lay stress enough upon the last quotation, for Dr. Van der Linde's book on Gutenberg was so poor, so entirely devoid of research or anything that looked like competency in dealing with an intricate historical subject, that it could not but severely shake the confidence placed in his *Haarlem Legend*. And I believe I shall be able to show that that confidence was wholly misplaced.

That Dr. Van der Linde himself did not believe in the value of his book is sufficiently proved by the fact that, almost at the very time of its publication, he wrote to me that he was "rewriting the subject, and on a grand scale, for which he required State support, and hoped to receive this from the [German] Emperor." This new book, paid for by the German Empire, is now before us. It exceeds, if possible, the author's previous publications in its abuse of all persons who happen to disagree with him. One or two examples will suffice to show the scurrilous and inexpressibly childish nature of that abuse. C. A. Schaab, who published in 1830 a work of three octavo volumes on the invention of printing, is called by a pun upon his name, "Schafskopf" (Sheephead); and yet Schaab's book is not worse than Dr. Van der Linde's own. Dr. Campbell, the Librarian of the Royal Library at the Hague, is compared to a "vagabond." The author's love for inserting statements without verifying them seems to have visibly increased. So after having said, in one place, that he never read my book on Gutenberg (an assertion which is manifestly untrue), he yet represents me, apparently on the strength of some German newspaper article, as having said that Hans Jacob von Sorgenloch was the inventor of printing, which, of course, I never did. So again, in a footnote, he says that I was led round and feasted at Mentz by a priest for a whole month; the fact being that I was at Mentz only from Friday afternoon till the following Sunday evening; and, as regards the priest, I only saw one for half-an-hour in the Mentz Library. It is, of course, needless to dwell upon these and a multitude of other equally preposterous things which have done service to swell his so-called history of printing.

J. H. HESSELS.

SELECTED FOREIGN BOOKS.

GENERAL LITERATURE.

- BRÜNING, Ida. *Le théâtre en Allemagne: son origine et ses luttes (1200-1780)*. Paris: Plon. 3 fr. 50 c.
FLAUBERT, Gustave. *Correspondance de 1^{re} série (1830-1850)*. Paris: Charpentier, 3 fr. 40 c.
RÉAL, A. *Les grands vins: Curiosités historiques*. Paris: Plon. 6 fr.

- SCHMIDT, R. *Schloss Gottorp, e. nordischer Fürstensitz. Ein Beitrag zur Kunstgeschichte Schleswig-Holsteins*. Leipzig: Hesseling. 35 M.
VETTER, Th. *Der Spectator als Quelle der "Discourse der Maler."* Frauenfeld: Huber. 1 M. 60 Pf.

HISTORY, ETC.

- ANQUEZ, L. *Henri IV. et l'Allemagne, d'après les mémoires et la correspondance de Jacques Bongars*. Paris: Hachette. 5 fr.
BORGEAUD, Ch. *Histoire du plébiscite. Le plébiscite dans l'antiquité, Grèce et Rome*. Basel: Georg. 3 M.
D'IDVILLE, le Comte H. *Le Comte Pellegrino Rossi: sa vie, son œuvre, sa mort, 1787-1848*. Paris: Calmann Lévy. 7 fr. 50 c.
GRÄF, F. *Die Gründung Alessandrias. Ein Beitrag zur Geschichte d. Lombardenlandes*. Leipzig: Fock. 1 M. 20 Pf.
MONUMENTA Germaniae historica. *Scriptorum tomi XV. pars 1.* Hannover: Hahn. 28 M.

PHILOLOGY.

- LINDNER, B. *Das Kaushitaki Brāhmana, hrg. u. übersetzt. I. Text*. Jena: Costenoble. 10 M.
RADLOFF, W. *Proben der Volkslitteratur der nördlichen türkischen Stämme. 6 Thl. Der Dialect der Tarantschl. St. Petersburg. 3 M. 70 Pf.*
ZIMMERMANN, E. *De epistulari temporum usu Ciceronianae quaestiones grammaticae*. Leipzig: Fock. 1 M.

CORRESPONDENCE.

PORTRAITS OF ENGLISHMEN IN GOETHE'S HOUSE AT WEIMAR.

All Souls' College, Oxford: April 26, 1887.

During the later years of his life Goethe was very fond of having portraits of his friends and visitors painted for him by Schmeller. Among 142 of these portraits there are thirteen of Englishmen who had been staying for some time at Weimar, and in whom Goethe took a particular interest. Though the names have been preserved, it is difficult to identify the portraits after a lapse of so many years. The following list of names was sent to me in the hope that I might be able to ascertain some particulars about them, and I should be grateful for any information which could help to identify these travellers, and to fix the date of their visits to Weimar: (1) Cromie, Irishman; (2) Dupré, Englishman; (3) Lord Foley (probably Thomas Henry, fourth Lord Foley, born 1808); (4) Gough, Englishman; (5) Knox, anno 1816; (6) Sir Lawrence (sic); (7) Lawrence, Englishman, brother of the preceding; (8) Naylor, Englishman; (9) Plunkett, Englishman, mentioned in Goethe's letters to Carlyle; (10) Captain Culling Smith; (11) Stumpf, engineer; (12) De Voeux, Englishman; and (13) Crabb Robinson (well known).

F. MAX MÜLLER,

President of the English Goethe Society.

IS GORDON DEAD?

Trieste: April 22, 1887.

I have just received a note from the Rev. Mr. Robert W. Felkin, dated Edinburgh, April 2. Under the supposition that I am proceeding with an expedition to the Soudan in order to discover General Charles Gordon, he encloses me a note from a youth whom he educated in England for some years, and whom he has now placed at the American Mission School at Assiout. It dates from as far back as November 28, 1886.

The following is the extract:

"There was a man came from Khartoum and said that he was one of General Gordon's soldiers; he came into class [school] and the master asked him many questions, and he said that General Gordon had a steamboat, and went down to South, and there was a Turkish soldier whose face was like his, and they killed him and said it was General Gordon.

"He said a great many things about Gordon's soldiers, that they were not able to use their guns because they were so weakened with hunger.

"[Signed] SULAYMAN KABSUN."

I see with pleasure that Mr. Felkin never thought that the evidence proved Gordon's death, and conceives many ways to explain his escape.

RICHARD F. BURTON.

AN IMPERIAL UNIVERSITY.

London: April 24, 1887.

The University of London has just been considering how it could best celebrate the Queen's Jubilee, which happens to coincide with its own. Now it has become in reality a body with much wider examining and degree conferring powers than its name suggests. It holds examinations throughout the empire, and confers degrees on students of widely separated race and clime, who have never been to London at all. Would it not be an appropriate sign of its loyalty to the Empress of India, and at the same time an appropriate record of its rapid growth and its wide influence, for it henceforth to be called—what it really is—the Imperial University?

T. J. W. RHYS-DAVIDS.

THE CODEX AMIATINUS.

Cambridge: April 18, 1887.

Having spent some time in examining the Codex Amiatinus last week and the week before from a point of view not as yet, I think, discussed, namely, that of ornamentation, I venture to send a few of the facts, and to suggest some conclusions to which they seem to point.

The whole of the preliminary matter is contained in the first quaternion. The parchment of this quaternion seems to be a trifle less tall than that of the rest of the MS. As to the material itself, the opinion of a mere amateur—that it seems for the most part stiffer and stouter than the rest—is worth nothing.

The arrangement of the folios is important. Folios 1 and 8 are one piece; 2 and 3 are one piece, mounted on a guard, not sewn in; 4 is a single page, on a guard, with 7 mounted on the same guard and pasted on to the heel of 4; 5 and 6 are one piece, and the sewing is here. The quaternion is not fully caught in with the rest of the MS. in binding.

Folio 1 is blank; 1 dorso has the donation verses: 2 is blank; 2 d. and 3 are filled with the picture of "Solomon's Temple"; 3 d. is blank; 4 has the prologue, and 4 d. the contents: 5 has the picture of Ezra; 5 d. is blank; 6 has the "Hieronymian" division of Scripture; 6 d. is blank; 7 has the "Hilarian and Epiphonian" division of Scripture; 7 d. has five circles cross-wise in a larger circle, containing brief contents of the five books of the Pentateuch: 8 has the Augustinian division of Scripture; 8 d. is blank, and looks like an outside.

Folio 6 d. has at one time been next 8, for part of the couplet at the top of 8,

"Eloquium domino quaecunque volumina pandunt

Spiritus hoc sancto fudit ab ore deus,"

can be read on the face of 6, a considerable part of the couplet being impressed, backwards, on 6 d. This is due to the fact that this entry, unlike any other in the MS., is formed by a profusion of thick black pigment, which has been silvered.

If the quaternion was ever properly arranged, the "Temple" must, from the nature of the case, have been the innermost sheet. The donation (with the Augustinian division of Scripture) has naturally been the outermost. The Ezra picture (with the Hieronymian division) would then be 2 and 7; the prologue and contents of the codex, the Hilarian division and contents of the Pentateuch, which are now two separate pieces, would be 3 and 6.

It appears to be supposed that the three pandects which Ceolfrid caused to be written were all alike, and that the Amiatinus is one of the three copies, pictures and all. An examination of the ornamental parts leads to a very different con-

clusion, namely, that at least the Ezra picture and the "Solomon's Temple," which is, in fact, the Tabernacle in full detail, are not copies made in England, but are the original pictures of Cassiodorus. This seems the sounder conclusion; but I am well aware that, even from my own point of view, there is a great deal to be said on the other side.

There is one picture in the MS. which undoubtedly belongs to it, namely, the representation of our Lord, with the evangelists and their symbols, on the back of folio 796, where the Old Testament ends. We may take this as a test for the picture in the first quaternion. The drawing is greatly inferior to that of the others, and the colours are bad. Both in manner and in colour it seems clear that the illuminator has endeavoured, and in vain, to imitate the earlier illumination. The nimbus of Ezra at the beginning of the MS., and his hand and feet, may be compared with the examples in the picture as an evidence of this.

The picture of Ezra, it seems quite safe to say, is not by the same hand as this New Testament picture. And there are some details of its ornament which indicate its origin. In the pediment of the bookcase are two peacocks. In the middle of the frieze is a Greek cross in a ring; a nondescript, probably a tree, on each side; then a quadruped on each side, and then a lozenge. The doors of the bookcase are open, showing on the inner sides four panels, with careful mitreing. The space below the doors is ornamented in panels—in the centre a bird, presumably a water bird; then a vertical band of inverted chevrons; then an ornamental cross; then a band of chevrons. To an eye accustomed to the fifth-century ornamentation of the Ravenna type, and to the fifth- and sixth-century marble screens which lie about in the forum and in the neighbourhood of ancient churches at Rome, these details leave no doubt that the influence of Ravenna and of early Christian Rome had been directly exercised on the draughtsman. The bookcase contains nine volumes, lying on their side on five shelves, bound in red, and with two red bands, or one, across the edges at the ends. A tenth volume lies open on the ground, with two red bands fixed to the cover; and Ezra is writing an eleventh.

A few minutes after writing this I went for the first time into the Mausoleum of Galla Placidia, and there, in the mosaic called by the strange title "Our Lord burning the Heretical Books," is the very bookcase. The abnormally massive stool on which Ezra sits is the frame on which the mosaic bookcase stands. It seems almost impossible to doubt that Ezra's bookcase was copied from this. The four Gospels, which the bookcase in the mosaic now contains, have red covers; red strings hang from St. Matthew; the doors are at the same angle; indeed, but for the ornament, which is wanting in the mosaic, the two things are the same. There are only two shelves in the mosaic; but the Gospels are so much thicker than the volumes that the proportions of the two bookcases are practically the same. It seems fairly certain that the Ezra picture was drawn in Ravenna, the home of Cassiodorus for so many years. Indeed, I venture to go further, and suggest that the mosaic supplied the idea of the picture, for in the mosaic our Lord is said to be casting a book on to a large gridiron with flames underneath, the Gospels reposing safely in their bookcase, while the Ezra picture is headed—

"Codicibus sacris hostili clade perustis
Esdra deo fervens hoc reparavit opus."

The attribution, however, of the mosaic is very doubtful, and St. Lawrence and his gridiron have, at least, a prior claim. The arrangement of the volumes in the Ezra picture is

strikingly in accordance with Cassiodorus's description of the nine codices of Scripture he possessed, with a tenth, not Scripture, but various commentators bound together (*De Inst. Div. Lit.*, ch. 1-10).

The Tabernacle seems far too intricate and graphic a piece of work for a copy made merely in order to reproduce the various details of another pandect. The colours, too, are far beyond anything to which the painter of the New Testament picture had access. Among other striking features are the rows of columns supporting the curtains of the enclosure; and it is an interesting fact that in the mosaic of the Good Shepherd, which faces the mosaic of "Our Lord burning the Heretical Books," my companions were unable to see the meaning of a row of objects in the front of the mosaic till I showed my sketch of the columns supporting the curtains of the Amiatine Tabernacle. Here, again, it is difficult to believe that the draughtsman did not copy direct from the mosaic.

There seems to be some confusion between the tabernacle and the temple in remarks which have been made in this discussion. Cassiodorus says of the tabernacle (on Ps. xiv. 1) *quod nos fecimus pingi, et in pandectis . . . collocari*; and Bede says he saw the picture. Bede says further, in his tract on the temple, that Cassiodorus had shown in a picture, according to his own statement in his exposition of the Psalms, the triple porticus of Solomon's Temple. I cannot find this statement in Cassiodorus; and I doubt whether it is necessary to understand from Bede's further remark on this picture that he had seen it himself. Cassiodorus may well have had a picture of the temple as well as of the tabernacle; but the Amiatine picture is only the tabernacle.

The arrangement of the New Testament picture is the same as that of another mosaic; and the wavy ribbon, the alternate folds red and green with the spaces dotted with white, which forms one of the circular bands enclosing the central group, is thoroughly in character with a Ravenna origin.

This, with the blanks, accounts for nine of the sixteen pages. The three pages 4, 4 d., 7 d. are unlike all the others: 4 and 4d are completely covered with a fine deep purple, and their contents, in yellow, are in tables with a double arch of twisted-rope pattern: 7 d. is covered with a good yellow, the intertwined circumferences of the five circles are green, the large circle is filled in with lilac and has a yellow circumference. These colours are not used in the three pictures. I supposed at first that this might have been added in Northumbria; but the breaking back of the circumferences of circles, which is so universal in the screen-work of the early Christian period of Rome and at Ravenna, does not appear to have taken any root in England. On all the early Anglian sculptured stones I only remember one possible case of it. It seems not improbable that this page, too, is a Cassiodorian original. I have not as yet found, either in Cassiodorus or in Bede, the matter contained in the five circles. The phenomena of the single sheets, 4 and 7, may be explained by the supposition that in the Cassiodorian original the "contents" were not in agreement with the new pandect. The first half of the sheet 4 and 7 was accordingly cut off and replaced by these two purple pages, which were then pasted on to a heel with the original second half of the sheet, i.e. the present 7. It may well be that a leaf already old and worn was inserted in place of the discarded leaf; for it is difficult to believe that these purple pages were prepared for the purpose, and the agreement of their contents with each other and with the text of the MSS. is at least somewhat forced.

There are some remarkable agreements between

this quaternion of the Amiatinus and the Lindisfarne Gospels. The Lindisfarne St. Matthew is Ezra pure and simple, in curiously exact detail, stool and all. The stool is ornamented with little circles in place of the classical scroll on Ezra's stool. It is well known that types are repeated generation after generation, and it is impossible to build much on resemblances; but this is more than a resemblance, and the two MSS. were at least near neighbours. The "Canons" in the two MSS. present a series of striking coincidences, from the point of view of ornament and arrangement. As regards their text, Amiatinus breaks down over viii. and viii., and does not find it out; Lindisfarne, also, misread the viii. and wrote something wrong in place of x., but found it out and altered it. The close connexion between Amiatinus and the Lindisfarne gospels, to which these details point, does not bar the supposition that Bede or others may have influenced the text of Amiatinus in some places where it differs from Lindisfarne. I should add that while I have spoken of Amiatinus as written in Northumbria, Bede does not say where the three pandects were written. The scribe, I fear, was not an Angle, and he may have written the MS. in Italy.

The three "divisions of Holy Scripture" which play so important a part in the discussion on the Codex Amiatinus have the names of the books in the several divisions written in a small hand, apparently without care, enclosed in frames. Six of these frames are heart-shaped, five are Latin crosses, four are lozenges. To the bottom of each is attached an ornament; eight of these ornaments are trefoils or a bud or cone springing from two leaves, four are single leaves of the ivy shape, three are a bud springing from a quatrefoil. The frames and ornaments are coloured. All of these details point to Ravenna and early Christian Rome. The lists appear to be originals, not copies; but my opinion on a difficult question of handwriting is worthless.

The donation verses are better written than any other part of the MS., beautiful as much of the text in the mighty volume is. It seems to me impossible to doubt that they are the highest effort of the hand which wrote the whole MS. This being so, I believe we are driven into concluding that the scribe formed his hand on the original Cassiodorus MS., some hints as to the character of which we obtain from the three informally written lists of books, or on MSS. of that school. The second and third lists may be shown to be copies without destroying the theory that the pictures are original; but the Ezra picture and the first list, being on the same piece of parchment, must, probably, stand or fall together.

Attention has been called to the want of accordance of the Prologue on f. 4 (*in hoc corpore . . . septuagenario numero . . .*) with the codex itself; and, I believe, it has been said that the table of contents also (*in hoc codice continentur . . . libri N. lxxi.*) is not in accordance with the MS. It will be found on counting the books recited that they are sixty-six; adding one each for 2 Samuel, 2 Kings, 2 Chronicles and 2 Esdras, we obtain seventy—the number which the prologue states as being contained *in hoc corpore*. On comparing the MS. with the "contents," I find that the MS. has seventy-one books. Jeremiah and Lamentations are two, while the "contents" gives only "hieremias." Thus, the discrepancies may not be real.

Of the famous Servandus clause I will only remark that the *explicit* and *incipit* clauses are throughout in one hand, in tall weak letters. The Servandus entry is by the same hand as the rest; that is, it is copied, like the rest of the MS. The separation of *at* from *ποινη* (originally, perhaps, *ποιε*) should not be called a

mistake, for we have here other examples of spacing out so as to make one word into two—*e.g.*, *explicit liber ecclesiastica*.

G. F. BROWNE.

THE NAMES "OXFORD" AND "TEWKESBURY."

Nottingham: April 14, 1887.

It is a work of supererogation to protest against Mr. Kerslake's excuse for taking "Oxford" to be the original form of the name. His plea that this is the form "transmitted traditionally through the mouths of those who have been using it for their daily purposes of life through from ten to fifteen centuries" is inadmissible, for it is based upon an assumption that is opposed to all documentary evidence. The original form of the name was undoubtedly "Oxna-ford," and it is idle to speak of "pedantic meanings that may have been infused into it by the ingenuity of clerkship, analogous to canting heraldry." The Domesday form is valuable as being a foreigner's representation of the sound of the name, and it is perfectly in accord with the phonology of the Domesday scribes. I may explain, for the benefit of Mr. Hall, that *oxna* is the gen. pl. of *oxa*. Not only is the form "Oxna-ford" well authenticated, but the change from that form to "Oxford" is perfectly regular. I might quote scores of instances from the Anglo-Saxon charters where an *n* has dropped off from the end of the first member of a compound, but the instance of "Folkestone" from Anglo-Saxon "Folcan-stán" will suffice for my present purpose. This loss of the *n* had already taken place in Northumbrian in Bede's time, and it gradually spread to the other dialects. It was a result of the wearing down of the weak declension and its gradual absorption into the strong. I assume in the present instance that the weak gen. pl. has undergone the same process as the gen. sing., or that the two have been identified. Neither of these is a very violent assumption. It is clear, therefore, that "Oxford" is both the historical and the phonological representative of the Anglo-Saxon "Oxna-ford." That name can only mean "the ford of oxen." Mr. Kerslake objects that "the names of rivers have had much more to do with such matters (as local names) than the most trivial and ordinary uses of bucolic life." This is a very elastic assertion, which would be very difficult to prove or to disprove. To benefit Mr. Kerslake's case at all, it is necessary to absolutely preclude any local name derived from the "ordinary uses of bucolic life." The fact that many local names are derived from such sources at once disposes of his plea. As an unimaginative follower of the "English School," it seems to me that the obvious etymology of the following local names is the real one and that they are analogues to "Oxford": Horspath, Horsforth, Oxloode, Sheepwash. There is an "Oxenfoord" Castle in Edinburghshire, but there appears to be no village of this name. Perhaps Mr. Kerslake or Mr. Hall can fix Welsh etymologies to these names, for one of the main attractions of the pseudo-Celtic school of etymology seems to lie in its ability to find Celtic etymologies for any word, however Teutonic it may look.*

Against the cumulative evidence of history, of phonology, and of analogy, Mr. Kerslake propounds an etymology that is sapped by fatal

* When we are gravely told that "Eastbourne" is Celtic, as we are in Palmer's *Dictionary of Folk Etymology*, it becomes a question whether we are to abandon this Celtic mania, or give up the philological conquests of the last fifty years. I see, from a communication of Mr. Mayhew's in last week's *Notes and Queries*, that this dictionary is the source of the idea that "Oxford" is derived from the Ock, and that the same delusive list of parallel river-names is there adduced as has figured in this discussion.

objections like the following: (1) there is no evidence whatever of the name ever having been "Ocks-ford"; (2) there is no necessity for the *s*, for, according to analogy and commonsense, the name should be "Ock-ford"; (3) there is not the faintest evidence that the *Isis* was ever known as the Ock. Really, the etymological ideas of Mr. Kerslake and Mr. Hall seem to be as loose and accommodating as those of Verstegan.

With regard to the name "Tewkesbury," Mr. Kerslake, if he be true to his own principles, has no right to etymologise from any other than the modern form of the name; for if "Oxford" is to be preferred to "Oxna-ford," on the ground that it is the form "traditionally transmitted through the mouths of those who have been using it for their daily purposes of life through from ten to fifteen centuries," so must "Tewkesbury" override any forms like "Theotis-byrg." A principle that can be enforced or ignored at the whim of its formulator cannot exact much respect.

Mr. Kerslake refers me to Weever for the form "Theotisbyrg," which he considers disposes of the Domesday form of the name. I maintain that the Domesday form is the more valuable; indeed, it is of the highest value, as being the attempt of a foreigner to represent the sound of the name. The inscription in Weever is very little older than the date of Domesday, and it may be even younger. The inscription as printed by Weever has been confessedly tampered with. Altogether it is a suspicious piece of evidence, which cannot be allowed to outweigh the unimpeachable testimony of Domesday.

Since writing my first letter, I have discovered important evidence in support of the etymology of Tewkesbury therein propounded. Indeed, it would be more accurate to say that this evidence forestalls my etymology. In Liebermann's *Ungedruckte Anglo-Normannische Geschichtsquellen*, p. 15, is printed a chronicle from Cott. MS. Vitellius. C. viii., a MS. assigned by Sir T. Duffus Hardy to the early part of the twelfth century. This chronicle, which Liebermann calls "Annales de ecclesiis et regnis Anglorum," was compiled in the diocese of Worcester. It contains frequent quotations from Malmesbury's *Gesta Pontificum*, including § 157, which contains Malmesbury's derivation of Tewkesbury from *θεοδokus*. This quotation is followed by these words: "Monasterium etiam quod 'Theodekesberia' vocatur ipsa continet provincia, quod Theodokus quidam quondam construxit, a quo et nomen accepit," &c. (p. 23). Now this *Theodokus* is merely a Latinisation of **þeod-oc*, a regular late form of **þeod-ica*; that is, the *k* diminutive has lost its final *a*, and has gone over to the strong declension. All this is perfectly regular, even to the substitution of *o* for *u* or *i* as the connecting vowel between the stem and the suffix. Every stage in this process can be clearly traced among the names compounded with this *k* diminutive. The following instances are so much to the point that I think no more need be said: A.D. 1045, *Dodica* episcopus; *Codex Diplomaticus*, iv. 99, 5; A.D. 1038, *Duduc* episcopus; *id.*, iv. 60, 15; A.D. 1043, *Dudoca* episcopus; *id.*, iv. 75, 17. All these forms refer to one man. Therefore I maintain that the chronicler's *Theodokus* is a real name and not an eponym. It may be objected that the chronicler's etymology is weakened by his similar derivation of "Akemannes-cestre" from a founder named "Akemannus,"† "ut ab

* It is clear that Malmesbury must have had such a form as *Theodekes-beria*, and not his own "Theokesberia" in his mind when he propounded this etymology.

† Is it certain that this etymology is wrong? No satisfactory origin for this name has yet been

antiquis accepimus" (p. 19), and of Wight, "a rege Britonum, qui Wicht nominabatur." But I do not attach much weight to this objection, for even the most unscientific etymologist may occasionally hit upon a correct etymology, and in this case the derivation is from a *bona fide* personal name. It might have had, in addition, the support of local tradition. According to my experience, far more English local names are derived from personal names than from any other source. Prof. Skeat informs me that his studies in local etymology have led him to the same conclusion.

In support of his etymology of Abingdon from the Irish *Abban*, Mr. Kerslake adduces the instance of Malmesbury from *Maeldubh*. He does not see that this is in itself an argument against him; for although *Maeldubh* is a Celtic name, it is here compounded with the English gen. -es; so that if Abingdon had been derived from *Abban*, the name would have been, according to rule, *Abban-es-dun*, instead of *Abban-dun*. There is, however, no trace whatever of any such form; and Mr. Kerslake's etymology may be safely consigned to the limbo that has received so many similar "Celtic" etymologies of Teutonic words.

W. H. STEVENSON.

IRISH "ALIENS."

Great Cressingham Rectory: St. Mark's Day.

I am grieved to have offended by my possibly strained use of the word "alien" a lady to whose researches we Irish are so much indebted as we are to Miss Hickson. But Miss Hickson will pardon me for saying (not at all by way of retort) that, if I use "alien" in what she deems an unauthorised sense, she has a sense of her own for the epithet "Irish" which she denies to my name—one of those usually held to be Irish of the Irish.

However, in asserting that the Fitzmaurices are not aliens, she will most likely have with her a great majority of our country people. Nevertheless I hold, with the lamented W. A. O'Connor, that these Normans continued to be aliens in every way from the unhappy people among whom, to the ruin of one of earth's fairest islands, they were permitted to riot unchecked. That saying, "*Hibernia ipsa Hiberniores*," I have always understood to mean that the Normans, free from the restraints which in England moulded them into usefulness, in Ireland perpetuated and exaggerated all the worst evils of the tribal system. Coming in, unhappily, before there was a *force majeure* sufficiently established to check clan quarrels, they imported new bitterness into those quarrels by making land the chief subject of dispute. As for Irish culture, it steadily declined. Every branch of it which did not wholly wither dried up; the bards and senachies became the mere degraded hangers-on of great lords and their little imitators; class-pride and scorn of quiet thrift, and distaste for honest labour (still the curse of the country) were increasingly fostered; till in Elizabeth's reign the people had sunk almost to the level of barbarians. Am I not right in calling men "aliens" who, by their lawlessness and self-seeking, degraded the national character, and almost destroyed the peaceful virtues for which (*teste* St. Patrick) the old Hiberionaces were famous?

Mr. Froude, with whom, unhappily, I seldom agree about Ireland, is with me in this particular. In *The English in Ireland* he begins, indeed, by "officially" talking of "the Norman

propounded. Bede's *Tunna-caestir* ("H. E." iv. 22) proves that *caester* was sometimes linked with a personal name. There are several Anglo-Saxon names in *de*, so that a name **A'e-mann* is not altogether impossible or improbable.

civilisers"; but he goes on to show in the clearest way that it is not the Irish masses who were or are in fault, but their leaders—i.e., these Anglo-Norman aliens, and the native chiefs whom their lawless example led astray.

As to the lines from Thomas Davis, I honour his memory far more than I care to say; but he took a poet's licence when he glorified "those Geraldines." And they of all the intruding families were, at any rate, the least alien, the least unpatriotic. Except the attempt of James Fitzmaurice in 1579, I can find no deed attributed to the Lords of Kerry which deserves to be called even quasi-patriotic.

So much for my use of the word "alien." About the Pettys there can be no question; and their blood surely counts for something in the family to which the marriage brought 150,000 acres in Kerry alone. In Arthur Young's list of absentees, the loss of whose rent to Ireland that worthy Suffolk squire so often deplores, Lord Shelburne figures conspicuously.

And now for my specialty—the fostering of home manufactures. In all Kerry there are three tweed mills. One, Maybury's at Kenmare, is (I believe) on Lansdowne property; but I cannot find that its products or those of the other two are encouraged by Lansdowne patronage. At Tralee I found an "Aberdeen costume"—splendid light serge for ladies' wear. Alas, no Kerry fabric is named after the Petty-Fitzmaurices! At Waterville are two hotels on Lansdowne property. I did not find they are indebted to Lord Lansdowne as the Gweedore Hotel, for instance, is to its titled founder. One kind of home manufacture Lord Lansdowne, through his agent, seems to actively discourage. We are fond of education, proud of what (in spite of every discouragement and disadvantage) educated Irish lads have done. Yet I was assured, on the best authority, that the Lansdowne subscription to the Diocesan Education Fund (for keeping up Protestant schools—there is an old Protestant colony down there, founded by Sir W. Petty) was last year withheld, because the agent could not get at the names of those who were audacious enough to welcome Lord Aberdeen when he passed through Kenmare.

HENRY STUART FAGAN.

"AN EASTER VACATION IN GREECE."

Cambridge: April, 26, 1887.

In the kindly notice of my little volume on Greek travel which appeared in the ACADEMY for April 23 the reviewer justly takes exception to the map, on the ground that "it confounds the principal routes with the author's route."

I should be glad to be allowed to explain that the map, as observed in the preface, "is intended simply to show the principal land and sea routes and the lines of railway"; and it is accordingly correctly entitled "a map of the principal routes." Inconsistently with this title, the lettering of the map erroneously and misleadingly describes the red lines as denoting the "author's routes." But for this description—which I have to-day seen for the first time—I am not myself responsible. Its first appearance was in the final proof, which I was prevented from seeing and correcting by my absence in Italy.

J. E. SANDYS.

THE STOWE MISSAL.

Frenchay Rectory, near Bristol: April 26, 1887.

Kindly allow me to correct two misprints in my letter, under this heading, in the ACADEMY of April 23.

P. 191, col. 1, l. 8 from bottom, for "*Maic-nissece*" read "*Maec-nisse*"; and p. 291, col. 2, l. 20, for "*M*" read "*ill*."

May I also answer a question put by Dr.

Whitley Stokes, in the ACADEMY some time ago? "Cremation as well as interment under a heap of stones are mentioned among the early burial customs of Ireland, in the *Hibernensis Lib.* xlv, chap. 20, "*Ceteri homines sive igni sive acervo lapidum conditi sunt*." See also *Lib.* xviii, chap. 3.

F. E. WARREN.

Ballyclough Vicarage, Mallow: April 26, 1887.

In the discussion with regard to the date of the Stowe Missal it may be noted that the Feast of the Circumcision is first mentioned by that name in Ivo of Chartres, A.D. 1090.

T. OLDEN.

APPOINTMENTS FOR NEXT WEEK.

MONDAY, May 2, 1.30 p.m. Royal Institution: Annual Meeting.

4 p.m. Asiatic: "Notes on Names borne by Tribes in Afghanistan," by Surgeon-General W. H. Bellew.

8 p.m. Camden Society: General Meeting.

8 p.m. Society of Arts: Cantor Lecture, "The Chemistry of Substances taking part in Putrefaction and Antisepsis," I, by Mr. J. M. Thomson.

8 p.m. Victoria Institute: "The Rock-hewn Capital of Idumaea," by Prof. Hull.

8 p.m. Aristotelian: "Hegel's Rechtsphilosophie," by Mr. S. Alexander.

TUESDAY, May 3, 8 p.m. Royal Institution: "Electricity," III, by Prof. W. E. Ayrton.

8 p.m. Biblical Archaeology: "The Topography of Northern Syria, with special reference to the Karnak Lists of Thothmes III.," by the Rev. H. G. Tomkins; "Egyptian and Assyrian Documents," by Mr. M. E. J. Colledge and Victor Revillout.

8 p.m. University College Literary Society: Annual Public Meeting, "English Novels," by Mr. Leslie Stephen.

8 p.m. Civil Engineers: Discussion, "Water-Supply from Wells, in the London Basin, at Bushey (Herts), in Leicestershire, and at Southampton," by Messrs. Grover, Fox, Stooke, and Matthews.

8.30 p.m. Zoological: "A new Snake of the genus *Lamprophis* now living in the Society's Gardens," by Mr. G. A. Boulenger; "The Lepidoptera of Japan and Corea," by Mr. J. H. Leech; "A Second Collection of Birds formed by Mr. L. Wray in the Mountains of Perak, Malay Peninsula," by Mr. R. Bowdler Sharpe.

WEDNESDAY, May 4, 8 p.m. Society of Arts: "Agricultural Education," by Mr. J. C. Merton.

THURSDAY, May 5, 8 p.m. Royal Institution: "The Chemistry of the Organic World," III, by Prof. Dewar.

4 p.m. Archaeological Institute: "The Babylonian Sun-God, a Study in Comparative Mythology," by Mr. W. St. Chad Boscawen.

8 p.m. Linnean: "*Vaccinium intermedium*, a new British Plant," by Mr. N. E. Brown; "British Heterascous Uredines," by Mr. C. B. Plowright.

8 p.m. Chemical: "A Contribution to the Study of Well Waters," by Mr. R. Warington; "The Influence of Temperature on the Heat of Dissolution of Salt Solutions," by Prof. Tilden; "The Distribution of Lead in the Brains of Two Lead Factory Operatives dying suddenly," by Mr. A. Wynter Blyth; "Crystals in Basic Converter Slag," by Messrs. J. E. Stead and C. H. Ridsdale.

8 p.m. Carlyle Society.

8.30 p.m. Antiquaries.

FRIDAY, May 6, 4 p.m. Botanic: Lecture.

8 p.m. Philological: "Report of Dialectal Work," by Mr. A. J. Ellis.

8 p.m. Geologists' Association: "The Unmaking of Flints," by Prof. J. W. Judd.

9 p.m. Royal Institution: "The Element of Truth in Popular Beliefs," by Dr. T. Lauder Brunton.

SATURDAY, May 7, 3 p.m. Royal Institution: "Recent Researches on Sponges," by Dr. R. von Lendenfeld.

3.45 p.m. Botanic: General Meeting.

SCIENCE.

Selections from Tibullus and Propertius. With Introduction and Notes by George Gilbert Ramsay. (Oxford: Clarendon Press.)

THIS volume of excerpts is calculated rather to stimulate interest than to satisfy it completely. The notes raise a number of questions—partly textual, partly of interpretation—which, with no derogation to Prof. Ramsay, require a finer sense of Latin and a far greater knowledge of MSS. than the editor can claim. In particular, the commentary on the Propertian extracts, interesting as it often is, and going into details which possess some permanent value, can rarely be said to settle

the difficulties dealt with; or, perhaps I might say, it starts in the critical reader a whole series of farther questions, which refuse to content themselves without the help of a more enlarged and wider-reaching investigation. Take, for instance, the well-known verses, iii. 7.47-50:

"Non tulit hic Paetus stridorem audire procellae,
Et duro teneras laedere fune manus;
Sed Thyio thalamo aut Oricia terebintho
Effultum pluma uersicolore caput."

Prof. Ramsay is probably right in translating "did not endure to hear," "had not to hear," against Prof. Postgate's "could not endure to hear"; but how is *tulit* to be carried on to vv. 49, 50? On this point a delicate and difficult question of zeugma arises, which is peculiarly and especially Propertian (cf. iii. 22, 35, 37); but the notes offer little, if any, suggestion. So, again, in v. 46 of the same elegy—

"Pauper at in terra nil ubi flere potest"—

it is hardly true to say of *flere* that it has neither sense nor grammar in its favour. Seneca could write (*Dial.* ii. 8.20) *nil concupiscet, nihil flebit*—"he will have nothing to weep for"; and *flere potest* might well mean "where he can have nothing to weep," i.e., no cause to make him weep, such as the sea too often brings. This is not the place for a reply to Prof. Ramsay's arguments against my conjecture in v. 22, *Minantis* for *minantis* of MSS.; but I confidently appeal to the verdict of scholars against the possibility of *minantis* in the reading he has adopted—

"Qua natat Argynnus poena minantis aquae."

The notes on Tibullus are less open to criticism. They are, indeed, rather too long, and over-full of quotations from English and Scotch poetry. But the discussions on archaic or rural customs which give a peculiar charm to Tibullus are interesting; and, wherever the elder Prof. Ramsay's antiquarian knowledge has been available by his successor, the reader will have good cause to be grateful for its insertion in the notes. It is, indeed, no small part of the merit of this volume that it contains not a few remarks by scholars more directly dedicated to the study of the two poets, such as Mr. A. Palmer and M. Plessis. No work on Propertius of late years has done so much to popularise the study of Propertius as M. Plessis's *Etudes*; and it is a gratifying sign of the revolt against excessive Germanism to find that these *Etudes* have been most conscientiously examined, and their results often quoted with approval. Those who are interested in identifying the spot where Propertius was born will find a perfectly new contribution to the subject on pp. xxxiii. sqq.

Very great, perhaps almost exaggerated, care has been bestowed on the text of both poets. Bährens's MSS., in both cases, form the staple; but the soundness of this industrious scholar's judgment is not always on a par with his industry—notably in Propertius, where he has often ventured on very hazardous experiments of emendation or transposition. Not seldom I confess to dissenting strongly from Prof. Ramsay's decisions on the more questionable passages contained in his volume. He is, I think, wrong in doubting Lachmann's conj. *coccis* for *cogis* or *logis* of MSS. in Prop. ii. 1.5; and surely the same scholar's *parcae die* for *parta die* of MSS. is much to be preferred to our editor's *acta die*. I am sorry to see, too,

that Palmer has seduced him from the old reading *Carminaque Erinnes non putat aequa suis* to what appears to me very doubtful Latin—*Carmina quae quaevis n.p. ae. s.* The Groningen MS. has always seemed to me here to preserve the nearest approximation to the truth, *Carmina quae lyrcnes*. This is just the kind of error which is of constant occurrence in proper names. It is one of the cases where a codex not generally of much authority seems to preserve a fragment of truth against much better MSS.. I have argued this at some length in speaking of the *Culex* in the last number of the *Journal of Philology*; but I believe the point to be very far-reaching.

The following are some of the passages where views are put forward which I hold to be untenable: p. 178, the explanation of *facta tuba est*; p. 198, of *intendat uertice*; p. 202, of *reponere*; p. 214, of *mollis in ore*; p. 283, of *miser*; p. 149, the active sense ascribed to *ueneranda*. In Prop. ii. 1.71, *reposit* is "shall ask back" not "shall ask in the due course of things"; in ii. 20.21, *in magnis signis* is not "in the case of tall statues" but distinctly local.

R. ELLIS.

THE DECIPHERMENT OF THE HITTITE INSCRIPTIONS.

THE memoir in which Capt. C. R. Conder hopes to establish his decipherment of the so-called "Hittite" inscriptions (see ACADEMY, March 5) will be published in volume form by Messrs. Bentley & Son in the course of a very few days. Meanwhile, we quote the following explanatory letter by Capt. Conder from the last Quarterly Statement of the Palestine Exploration Fund:

"I should like clearly to explain what it is that I have discovered concerning these hieroglyphs. The attempts of the Rev. Dunbar Heath and the Rev. C. J. Ball are based on the supposition that the language is Semitic, and the emblems either letters or letters and determinatives. These views are directly contrary to the conclusions of such scholars as Prof. Sayce and M. Chabas; and Mr. Hyde Clarke, in 1880, pointed out that the emblems must be syllabic, and the language probably Turanian. In fact, as the texts are older than 1400 B.C., it is highly improbable that the emblems would be alphabetic.

"Prof. Sayce, while pointing out that the Hittite language could not have been Semitic, has only gone as far as to suggest an approximation to Georgian. All that I claim to have done is to restore the known sounds of the symbols to the language to which they belong, to show that this was the Hittite language, and to put in the hands of specialists the key which will enable them to make final and complete translations of the texts. My knowledge of the language does not enable me to do more than this; and I ask those who are real authorities on this ancient tongue to show some indulgence for my probable mistakes, if they are satisfied (as I think they will be) of the soundness of my principles of decipherment.

"The memoir which I am preparing consists of the following sections:—(1) History of the Discovery; (2) Rules for Translation; (3) The Commoner Emblems; (4) The Gods and Religious Ideas; (5) The Grammar (General Remarks); (6) The Cypriote Connexion; (7) The Cuneiform Connexion; (8) The Egyptian Connexion; (9) The Canaanite Connexion; (10) Other Connexions; (11) Summary; Analysis of twenty-eight Inscriptions, Final Note, Vocabulary.

"Five plates and some cuts of the symbols will be given; but Dr. Wright's *Empire of the Hittites* will still be required by the reader for good copies of the inscriptions."

[We may add that a very exhaustive and impartial account of previous attempts to decipher

the Hittite inscriptions appears in the current number of the *Babylonian and Oriental Record* (David Nutt).]

CORRESPONDENCE.

THE MOABITE STONE.

Weston-super-Mare: April 27, 1887.

Dr. Neubauer's letter in the last number of the ACADEMY brings us back to the word "Arel" and its kindred. There is something to say with regard to the *Har-el* of the Palestine list of Karnak, which I hope to bring before the Society of Biblical Archaeology next Tuesday (May 3). Meanwhile, it is worth while to notice that the *arâr* of the Anastasi Papyrus I. is taken by M. Maspero as meaning "a mountaineer" (ארר), more often written (אררי)—see his article in the *Leemans Album*, "Entre Joppé et Mageddo," p. 5, note. Dr. Neubauer's information, that "Arelim are mentioned in the Babylonian Talmud, as well as in liturgical pieces, as angels," strikes me as particularly interesting.

HENRY GEORGE TOMKINS.

SCIENCE NOTES.

THE council of the Royal Geographical Society have decided to award the Founder's Medal to Col. T. H. Holdich for the important services he has rendered to geographical science by the zeal and devotion with which he has carried out the survey of Afghanistan; and the Patron's Medal to the Rev. George Grenfell for the extensive explorations he has carried out during his thirteen years' residence in West Africa, first in the Cameroons country, and afterwards in the region of the Congo. The Murchison grant will be given to Mr. George Bourne, who, as second in command of the Landsborough expedition, crossed Australia in 1861; the Back premium to Sarat Chandra Das for his researches in Tibet; and the Gill memorial to Mr. J. F. Needham for his exploration of the valley of the Lohit-Brahmaputra. The new honorary corresponding members are: Krom Mun Damrong Rajah Nukhar, Director-General of Surveys and Minister of Public Instruction, Siam; Dr. Alfred Kirchhoff, Professor of Geography in Halle University; and Dr. E. Naumann, late Director of the Geographical and Topographical Survey of Japan. General Richard Strachey will be proposed as president of the society in succession to Lord Aberdare.

It has been arranged that the field class which has again been formed for studying systematically the geological features of the country near London, under the direction of Prof. H. G. Seeley, shall meet on alternate Saturday afternoons in May and June, commencing on May 14. Particulars may be obtained from the hon. sec., Mr. Nicol Brown, 7 Princess Road, South Hornsey, N.

PHILOLOGY NOTES.

AN important grammatical undertaking is announced for speedy publication by Messrs. Swan Sonnenschein & Co. It is a series of "Parallel Grammars" of the English, Latin, French, German, and other languages, which is to be produced under the general editorship of Prof. Sonnenschein of the Mason College, Birmingham, who himself contributes the Latin Grammar. The German Grammar is being written by Dr. Kuno Meyer, lecturer in University College, Liverpool; and the French Grammar by Prof. L. Moriarty, of King's College, London. The aim of the series is to secure uniformity of plan and terminology for the languages commonly studied in schools, and to counteract the bewildering effects produced by the use of books proceeding from

several distinct, and sometimes contradictory, points of view.

The first part of Dr. Victor's *Phonetische Studien*, which is nearly ready for issue, will contain papers by Docent J. A. Lundell (Upsala) on "Phonetics as a Branch of University Teaching"; Prof. P. Passy (Paris) on "The System of French Speech-sounds"; Herr M. Walter (Cassel) on "First Instruction in English on a Phonetical Basis"; besides shorter contributions by Prof. Trautmann and Drs. Engel and Lohmeyer, reviews, notes, &c. The names of Profs. E. von Brücke and Joh. Storm have, among others, been added recently to the list of contributors.

MEETINGS OF SOCIETIES.

ARISTOTELIAN SOCIETY.—(Monday, April 18.)

SHADWORTH H. HODGSON, Esq., president, in the chair.—Mr. F. C. Conybeare read a paper on "The Relation of Language to Thought." The paper was mainly a discussion of the question whether language is essential to thinking. This, he argued, was equivalent to asking whether the human mind can form general ideas without the use of language. The author of the paper discussed the views of Locke and Berkeley respectively as regards the genesis of general ideas, and pointed out that every idea which emerges in consciousness and is used in thinking is an act of combining thought, and essentially general. The view that language is essential to thinking and that there can be formed no general ideas without naming, he tried to show was a deduction from the wrong premiss, that all ideas are particular existences, whereas, in fact, ideas are not particular except as psychological events. Names have no prerogative universality about them which other ideas have not.

HELLENIC SOCIETY.—(Thursday, April 21.)

PROF. GARDNER read a paper by Mr. W. R. Paton on some tombs he had recently discovered in the neighbourhood of Halicarnassus. These were of the beehive form familiar at Mycenae and elsewhere, with an avenue or dromos leading into them; and, in the case of the most remarkable, with a circular wall enclosing the whole structure. The objects contained in the tombs were of archaic character, and figures were shown to the meeting. They consisted chiefly of pottery, small gold ornaments, and fragments of iron weapons. The acropolis of Assarlik, where these tombs occurred, had been identified by Mr. Newton with the ancient Sougela, but Mr. Paton argued that it was more probably in the territory of Termera. Mr. Paton's paper will appear, with illustrations, in the next issue of the *Journal of Hellenic Studies*.—In the discussion which followed Mr. Newton said he was not convinced by Mr. Paton's arguments against the identification of Assarlik with Sougela.—Mr. A. J. Evans pointed out the general resemblance in the plan of the tombs with examples at Mycenae, in Sarmatia, in Kertch, and even in Ireland. The forms of the vases and the ornaments also recalled those found at Mycenae, but the occurrence of iron indicated a later date.—Mr. Walter Leaf read a paper on the Trial Scene in the eighteenth book of the *Iliad*, in which he argued that there were two distinct scenes—one in the market-place, the other in the court of the *γῆροτες*, summoned at the instance of the *ἴστωρ* or umpire. The question in dispute was not, in his opinion, merely whether compensation had been paid or not—a question of fact hardly worthy of record on the shield among the types of human activity—but rather whether the blood fine should be accepted in lieu of banishment or some other alternative. It was an instance, therefore, of the state in its corporate capacity engaged in the actual creation of criminal law. Tracing the stages by which in primitive society the blood feud gave place to better methods of procedure, Mr. Leaf argued that this scene indicated the transition from the middle stage, exile for homicide, to the third, payment of a blood price. He adduced as an illustration the famous trial in the "Eumenides," and showed that the case and the

procedure were practically identical. He further adduced an interesting parallel in the ancient usage of Iceland from the well-known story of "Burnt Njal."—A discussion followed.

NEW SHAKSPEARE SOCIETY.—(Friday, April 22.)

J. CHURTON COLLINS, Esq., in the chair.—A paper on "Shakspeare's Metaphors," by Herr Otto Schlapp, was read by Dr. Furnivall. Herr Schlapp dealt very fully with the origins of Shakspeare's metaphors, their use in his earlier as compared with his later plays, his poverty in similes and richness in metaphor, the overstrained similes and metaphors in his early plays, and their disappearance in his later ones, his use of catachresis, or mixed metaphor; and he touched upon the importance of this study in obtaining a view of Shakspeare's personality.—In the discussion which followed, the chairman thought he noticed two defects in the paper—the writer's failure to work out the idiosyncracies of Shakspeare as shown in his metaphors, and the want of any study of the metaphors of the middle period as compared with those of the earlier and later period.—Dr. Furnivall commended the paper, in which the points had been taken fairly, several of them being new and striking, and all going to confirm previous conclusions on the earlier and later styles.

FINE ART.

GREAT SALE of PICTURES, at reduced prices (Engravings, Chromos, and Olographs), handsomely framed. Everyone about to purchase pictures should pay a visit. Very suitable for wedding and Christmas presents.—GEO. REES, 115, Strand, near Waterloo-bridge.

MR. WHISTLER'S NEW SERIES OF ETCHINGS.

To be strictly accurate, to begin with, Mr. Whistler's *Twenty-Six Etchings*, now in process of issue by Messrs. Dowdeswell, are not so much new as newly published. They are included—I am almost called upon to say it—in the Catalogue raisonné of Mr. Whistler's work, which Mr. Thibaudau lately circulated; and they have, indeed, been beheld by a certain portion of the public both at the rooms of the Fine Art Society and at Messrs. Dowdeswell's. But since they were first seen, in early proof state, Mr. Whistler has brought the coppers to perfection; and his own extraordinarily skilful printing—he has printed every impression with his own hands—has obtained, more especially, perhaps, in the later impressions, effects which would at one time hardly have been expected.

So that the *Twenty-Six Etchings*, which are chiefly but not entirely of Venice, record the latest development of his art: that is to say, many of them are not among those of his works which the public is readiest to receive—they display rather, to the full, that economy of means which is apt to be misunderstood. In them, or at least in many of them, the artistic qualities of abstraction and selection have been carried as far as they can go. Furthermore, they are distinguishable from many plates, even in the "Venice" of the Fine Art Society, by the artist's frequent avoidance of themes which were obviously splendid to the popular eye. The "Doorway," let us say, for instance, in the earlier of the two sets of Mr. Whistler's later period, was so much a work of art already in Venice that people were not so surely called upon to admire and understand in the etching the art which was the etcher's own. And to "Palaces" perhaps the same thing may apply, though there Mr. Whistler's true subject was not so much the beauty of the architect's making as the beauty of the disposition of light and shade which, by aid of a gondola here and a gate there—adding to or altering the effect of the mere architectural monument—the artist was enabled to discover. But in this new set—in the *Twenty-Six Etchings*—the beauty is so very often all of the artist's finding, of the sensitive artist's making. What would the

ordinary eye have seen in "San Biagio," for instance? Yet how well Mr. Whistler knew how to invest it with its aged dignity, its squalid elegance! The little Venetian subject called "Long Lagoon," on the other hand, was, with its distance of placid water and infinite sky, a scene of which the loveliness was sufficiently apparent; but it would not have occurred to many as a subject for etching, and Mr. Whistler is the only etcher in the world who could have treated it with quite this delicacy. It is as refined and appropriate as it is possible to be. It brings into etching, just where it is wanted, the effect of a silver-point.

Two "nocturnes"—one of them "Nocturne Palaces," and the other "Furnace Nocturne"—have been conspicuously wrought upon since Mr. Whistler first exhibited them. Both are absolutely dependent for their proper effect upon the artist's own printing of the plate. This is true in a degree of all the plates, as I have indicated above; but it is especially true of these two. In the hands of the ordinary printer some of the plates would have been tame. In the hands of the ordinary printer these two would have been grotesque. Am I permitted—is there anyone, I wonder, to be deeply wronged if I should dare—to say that "Furnace Nocturne" is the finer of these two things? It is, in its best printing, a marvel of effect. And shall I go a little further, and audaciously pronounce what I consider its best printing to be. Ink enough must be left, I take it, at the sides of the plate to prevent these sides, which are the outer walls of a furnace-building abutting upon a canal, from competing in brilliance of light with that part of the water immediately below the door which reflects the furnace glare. In that case the light is finely concentrated: in any other case it is more or less scattered. This is a detail; but a detail not unimportant. Let me speak of another, a detail in work or biting, more than in printing. Turn to the "Garden"—a plate which, whatever impression you may have the chance to take up, is a thing of pure magic. Seen through an open door in a wall that follows the line of the canal, is the wild disordered happy garden with the old house at the end of it.

"Spring for the tree and herb, no Spring for me!"

the old house seems to say, in the words of the Greek poet, as it stays in its squalid elegance—Nature renewing herself hard by. Well, lovely anyhow, it is a question whether one likes it best in its earlier or later stages. Of definite "states" there are, perhaps, none to chronicle; but at first the wall in the front is subordinated to the garden, and, afterwards, with further work or biting, the wall asserts itself more strongly—it may be to the plate's advantage, it may be to its detriment.

But one cannot go on in this way, and discuss copper after copper, as if every reader of the ACADEMY had before him the rare and delightful prints, nor are they in any way for everyone. "Garden," however, with its sunshine and blossoming and venerable beauty, is one of those which any man of taste would be able pretty promptly to enjoy. So, again, is the "Balcony," with its infinite grace of line. So, again, I may suppose, is the "Rialto," with its vividness of light and of shadow, and the hurry of passing folk. The few London subjects included in the set are extremely welcome to those students who are emancipated from the tradition that art may not deal worthily with the near and the familiar, with the thing of to-day. Here, in "Little Court" and in "Drury Lane," at all events, is Mr. Whistler dealing artistically with the London lamp-post, with the London crossing-sweeper, with the London handbarrow, with the jars and buckets

that crowd outside the windows of the London oil and colourman's. Altogether, I do not know when there has been seen before such a union of vivacity and elegance, of happy vision and of dexterous hand. In the clumsy phrase of the German, this is an "epoch-making" publication.

FREDERICK WEDMORE.

THE ROYAL SOCIETY OF PAINTERS IN WATER-COLOURS.

RATHER commonplace, very neat, and very jog-trot is the exhibition which the Society of Painters in Water-Colours has opened in Pall Mall. We doubt if the elections greatly strengthen the society; and it has been remarked with perfect truth that the society wants strengthening if its old reputation is to have any chance of lasting. A few veterans in art do their best to make the show interesting. Mr. Carl Haag's art, Mr. Wallis's, Mr. Alfred Hunt's, and Sir John Gilbert's are always interesting to see. Nay, though, a very much older man than any of these—a veteran in years as well as in accomplishments—still sends something characteristic to the gallery. This is Mr. Frederick Tayler, whose fine painting of animals in open-air light may yet be a lesson to many young men. The aged artist—now retired to Brighton, in which healthy and endurable suburb he may, we trust, continue to survive for a quarter of a century—sends at least one charming work. Mr. Carl Haag's contributions were briefly described in the ACADEMY while they were still in his studio. But his is not a case in which work suffers from being brought into competition with other work. His "Beyond Jordan," and his view of the Roman Villa, and his marvellously coloured head of a Sheikh hold their own, and a good deal more, on the walls of the society. The praise accorded to great finish, allied with great forcefulness, is assuredly their due. Mr. Alfred Hunt's "Washing Day" is dainty and delicate. This is the sort of dirty linen which, in the interests of art, it is well should not be washed in private. Mr. Wallis has an accomplished drawing of a Cairo street, with men discoursing earnestly. What Sir John Gilbert sends is a very big thing indeed, full of character, though not painted with equality in the representation of texture. Thus the Cardinal's hat and the pillow on which it is borne are admirable; the Cardinal's cloak is by no means so happily suggested. The types of suitors are many and various; and the Cardinal, going along Westminster Hall as fast as may be, does not take particular pleasure in any of them. The last figure piece by a very important man which it is desirable to mention is the "Christ with the Doctors," by Mr. Holman Hunt. The Christ, we are bound to say, is wholly inadequate. He does not prompt to reverence or regard by any means. The doctors are clever and faithful studies from Mr. Hunt's models, we have no doubt.

Mr. Edward Radford's "Autumnus" is better than his picture of the pretty girl and the pretty furniture, because, while the marble in "Autumnus" is really beautifully painted, the figure yet holds its own, whereas in the other drawing, the pretty girl is quite eclipsed by the perfection of prettiness in the tables. Mr. Albert Moore, whose visions of pure beauty are such a relief, cruelly abstains from exhibiting; and, indeed, the society is rich in distinguished members who send nothing—Mr. Alma Tadema, for instance, Sir Oswald Brierly, too, and Mr. J. D. Watson. Mr. Thorne Waite sends his usual sunny renderings of the summer aspects of the South in England, showing his own charm, yet showing always a little also of the influence of

Dewint and of Hine. Among lady exhibitors there is a veteran indeed in Miss Margaret Gillies, who keeps the sweetness of her sentiment and the suavity of touch. She was a pupil of Ary Scheffer. Then, for pure vigour and modern dexterity, there is Miss Clara Montalba, who, in the "Old Mill, Zaandam," paints something more than a sketch. Prettiness has for its chief apostle Mrs. Allingham. A fairy-like daintiness settles itself upon all her work. And how prodigiously industrious she really is! The new lady associate—was there ever a lady member?—is Miss Maud Naffel, who has a charming study of chrysanthemums, which she must have enjoyed making, and a group of Gloire de Dijon roses. A very acceptable lady indeed; her drawings will be popular. Is that going to be said, or is some deeper praise going to be uttered about the new man who is an associate, or the new associate who is a man? We mean Mr. R. W. Allan. He is a Scotchman, we presume. His work has individuality and the look of accuracy. But is it always quite pictorial?

THE SALE OF THE FÉTIS COLLECTION.

LAST week, at the Hotel Drouot, the celebrated collection of that distinguished amateur of pottery, Frédéric Fétis, of Brussels, was sold by auction. It is some satisfaction to know that many of the rarest and most beautiful specimens which the enthusiasm and knowledge of the late M. Fétis had gathered together will find a permanent home in this country. The authorities of the South Kensington Museum have very wisely secured a large number (more than eighty, we hear) of the choicest pieces of the collection. These acquisitions will help to fill up several gaps in the national ceramic series, notably in the sections of Dutch and French faience. We note a few of the more remarkable examples, adding the prices (in francs) at which they were knocked down. Of the eight pieces of Nevers ware bought for South Kensington, an altogether exceptional specimen was a great platter (forty-five centimeters across) with white decorations of foliage, flowers, and birds, on a deep blue ground (2,400 frs.). Two very large Rouen platters were secured for 1,150 and 1,350 frs. respectively. An oval dish, of the fabrique of Moustiers, and in the style of Bérain, was bought for 1,020 frs. The museum acquired also nearly all the remarkable specimens of Dutch Delft in which the decorations of opaque enamels were applied on a black or olive-coloured ground. An oval plaque of black, with polychrome ornaments cost 3,000 frs. A pair of covered jars with yellow decorations on an olive ground, 2,000 frs. A pair of flasks with bulbous necks and blue designs on a white ground in a Japanese style, 500 frs. Another pair, even finer, as simulating the appearance of Oriental porcelain, 620 frs. A large shallow bowl with Chinese female figures in brilliant colours on a white ground, 1,300 frs. Two ribbed flasks, with polychrome decoration heightened with gold, 1,020 frs. Two terra-cotta busts of exquisite refinement, and wrought with great power, are the work of a little-known sculptor—Jean Marie Renaud. They represent the artist and his wife, and are dated 1790. The pair cost 2,000 frs.

A. H. C.

CORRESPONDENCE.

DISCOVERY OF A ROMAN ALTAR AT SOUTH SHIELDS.

South Shields: April 27, 1887.

A few days ago a Roman altar was discovered, during pipe-laying operations, a little to the west of the Castrum here, which I believe is remarkable in describing Mars as *alatus*; or

perhaps it may refer to the *ala* which garrisoned the place. The altar is 2 ft. 6 in. high by 12 in. wide, and has on one side a *patera* and a *præfericulum*, the other side is defaced. The full inscription is:

MART. ALA. | VENICIVS | CELSVS |
PRO SE ET ***** | VSLM.

ROBT. BLAIR.

NOTES ON ART AND ARCHAEOLOGY.

BESIDES the Royal Academy and the Grosvenor Gallery, which both open to the public on Monday, there will be on view next week, at the Fine Art Society's, a collection of water-colour drawings by Mrs. Allingham, entitled "In the Country"; while Messrs. Hollender and Cremetti will also have a summer exhibition, in the Hanover Gallery, of pictures by well-known French, Belgian, and English artists.

MRS. TIRARD (Miss Helen Beloe) will deliver to ladies a course of three lectures, on "Life in Ancient Egypt—at Home—at Work—at Play," at the British Museum on Friday, May 13, at 11.30 a.m., and the two following Fridays. Each lecture will be illustrated by diagrams, and afterwards by a visit to the antiquities in the galleries. Tickets may be obtained from Miss C. Goldsmid, 3 Observatory Avenue, Kensington. Half the proceeds will be given to the Egypt Exploration Fund.

MR. CHARLES WELSH, the "Chapman" to the "Sette of Odd Volumes," will read a paper at the next meeting of that society, at Willis's Rooms, on May 6, upon "Colour-books for Children Past and Present," illustrated by examples from the early hand-coloured books of a century ago down to the artistic productions of to-day.

THE "Artists and Amateurs" held, on Tuesday night, an interesting and successful *Conversazione* at the rooms of the Institute. Mr. H. Burton, Mr. G. S. Lock, and other collectors, lent many high-class works for the inspection of members and their friends; and there was good music to boot—as is the case generally, indeed, at these gatherings.

THE April number of the *Greyfriar's Chronicle* in Black and White by Carthusians, published by Mr. Stedman, of Godalming, opens with some "Pencilings from Thackeray," which have a special interest in connexion with the letters now appearing in *Scribner's*. Some of the cuts come from Thackeray's school books; and there is a full page reproduction of scenes at Dieppe, presented by Mrs. Ritchie to the Charterhouse library. Among the other contents, we may notice an etching of the present school building by Mr. P. Robertson; and a Scotch version of "Lugete o Veneres Cupidinesque," which justifies Prof. Sellar's comparison of Burns with Catullus.

News comes from Athens of archaeological discoveries near Volo, where relics of the "Mycenean" type, including gold ornaments, have been unearthed. We must reserve a fuller account of this apparently important find till the receipt of more news.

THE STAGE.

MISS MARY ANDERSON IN "THE WINTER'S TALE."

MISS ANDERSON'S production of "The Winter's Tale" at Nottingham last Saturday had more than one point of interest. To begin with, the play has not been represented (in English) since 1878; then, Miss Anderson proposed to perform the feat—unprecedented, I believe, so far as leading actresses are concerned—of impersonating

ating both Hermione and Perdita; and, moreover, the lady was to appear in these characters "for the first time on any stage." It was, no doubt, this combination of circumstances which induced some dozen writers on theatrical subjects to make the journey from London to Nottingham on this occasion.

For myself, though I think we should be grateful to Miss Anderson for giving us the opportunity of seeing "The Winter's Tale" once more, I confess I found the play dull—possibly because it had been shorn of a good deal of its humorous dialogue, possibly because the scenic arrangements led to so many droppings of the curtain, possibly because the players (despite their earnestness of purpose) were not adequate for their task. At the best of times, probably, "The Winter's Tale" could not be a popular success: Macready and Miss Faucit, Phelps and Mrs. Warner, Anderson and Miss Vandenhoff, Charles Kean and Mrs. Kean (with Miss Heath and Miss C. Leclercq), Charles Calvert, and, last of all, Miss Wallis—none of these had power to make it "go" with the public. And assuredly it cannot be made acceptable when, as on Saturday, Autolycus is reduced almost to a shadow, and when elaborate change of scene tends to the physical weariness of the spectator. No doubt the doubling of the parts of Hermione and Perdita is calculated to have a certain effect upon playgoers enamoured of *tours de force*; but, successfully as this doubling can be carried out until the great scene is reached, it deprived that scene of one of its chief beauties. However well the dummy Perdita may carry herself, the illusion is destroyed, and the *ad capandum* element intrudes itself.

Of Miss Anderson's dual assumption it would be unfair to speak very decisively; for we may hope that as she grows more familiar with the parts she may be able to impart to them the tenderness and the spontaneity at present lacking. As it is, she satisfies the eye, but not the heart or the intellect. Probably there never was a more picturesque Hermione or Perdita, great as are some of the names with which those rôles are historically associated. Miss Anderson's pose as the statue was superb; it would have delighted a sculptor. Very graceful too, were some of her gestures and movements. She dressed both parts admirably. But Hermione seemed scarcely stirred by her wrongs, and the Perdita was somewhat mechanical, somewhat studied, in her "business." The one wanted the tears in the voice, the other the free gaiety of youth. That Miss Anderson did not always speak the text correctly may be put down, in this instance, to the nervousness attending a first appearance. By and by, when (as she hopes) she brings out "The Winter's Tale" at the Lyceum, she will be more closely criticised. Meanwhile a good word should be said for the Leontes of Mr. Forbes Robertson and the Camillo of Mr. Arthur Stirling. Mr. J. G. Taylor, on the other hand, cannot be accepted as more than a tolerable Autolycus. W. D. A.

MUSIC.

BIZET'S "LES PÊCHEURS DE PERLES."

THE continued success of "Carmen" probably led to the revival a short time ago of one of Bizet's earlier operas at Milan, and now it has been produced here in London. The composer, who died before he had completed his thirty-seventh year, met with little honour in his country during his lifetime. He won the prix de Rome in 1857; and on his return from Italy, the "Pêcheurs de Perles" was produced at the Theatre Lyrique in 1863, and followed by "La Jolie Fille de Perth" in 1867. Neither opera found favour with the Parisian public. Bizet was

accused of working on Wagnerian lines. With the second of the above-named works we are not acquainted; but in the first there are from time to time signs that he had carefully studied "Lohengrin," but nothing more. It is interesting to hear the work of a composer which doubtless was a stepping stone to fame, and, therefore, "Les Pêcheurs de Perles" may have a successful run; but, judged on its own merits, it stands little chance by the side of "Carmen." In the latter, book and music are attractive; but, in the former, the libretto is weak, the plot is poor, and the personages excite no interest, and therefore no sympathy.

Leila is a maiden who has to offer up prayers for the success of the Cingalese pearl-fishers, of whom Zurga is the chief. She swears that she will not lift her veil, that she will speak to no one, and that she will pray without ceasing. But her lover Nadir seeks her out, and all her promises are soon broken. Their meeting is discovered, and the penalty is death. But Zurga, who also loves Leila, is reminded by her of the fact that she once saved his life. He feels that in return he can do no less; and, therefore, sets fire to the huts of the fishermen, so that, amid the excitement and alarm, Leila and Nadir may make good their escape. But Zurga is seized by the populace, and burnt at the stake.

Before the rising of the curtain a short and graceful prelude, founded on a theme in the opera, is heard. The music of the opening choruses, during which the fishermen erect their tents and choose Zurga as their chief, is spirited and characteristic. The Romance for Nadir is quite in French style. Leila's song, accompanied by the chorus, at the close of the first act pleases by its prettiness rather than by its originality. Up to now the opera may fairly be described as successful. In the second act we have a Cavatine of ordinary type, but gracefully scored. The duet between the lovers has melody, though not of a fresh type; and the passage in octaves for the voices is commonplace. In the finale the composer displays dramatic power: the angry sea and the horrors of the stormy night are cleverly depicted, and there is much vigour in the shouts of the fishermen demanding justice on the guilty pair.

The third act opens with a short but effective instrumental introduction. The recitative and air for Zurga may rank among the best numbers of the opera. The duet between Leila and Zurga has some good, but many weak, points. The Chœur dansé is not particularly original. Mention has been made of some attractive numbers in the second and third acts, but, taken as a whole, they fall below the first in interest. The hopes excited at the commencement are not fulfilled.

Bizet, in writing this opera, was evidently far more influenced by Italian composers and by Meyerbeer and Gounod than by Wagner. As the work of one little more than twenty years of age, it shows decided merit. There is, in places, a striving after originality which, though not always successful, points in the direction of "Carmen."

Of the performance at Covent Garden on Friday the 22nd we can speak favourably. Mlle. A. Fohström, as the heroine, was pleasing. The tenor, Sig. Garulli, was suffering from hoarseness, but was well at home in his part. M. Lhéris, as Zurga, proved himself a good singer and a most accomplished actor. The band was conducted by Sig. Logheder with great care and skill. J. S. SHEDLOCK.

RECENT CONCERTS.

SIR A. SULLIVAN took his place for the first time this season at the third Philharmonic concert on Thursday, April 21, and was most

cordially received. The performance of Beethoven's Pastoral Symphony under his direction was exceptionally good. It had evidently been rehearsed with special care. A Suite Concertante in A for Piano-Pédalier and Orchestra, by Gounod, was the chief novelty of the evening. Of the four movements of which this work is composed the second alone deserves mention—an Andante with a graceful theme and some ingenious workmanship. For the rest, they are weak in the extreme, and often vulgar. It is difficult to understand how the composer could have penned such poor stuff, and quite as difficult to understand how the Philharmonic Society could have selected it. The Piano-Pédalier part was played by Mlle. Lucie Palicot; but, strange to say, she had but few opportunities of showing what she could do with the pedals. She afterwards was heard to more advantage in Bach's Organ Toccata in F. A new duet, written by Dr. Stanford for his opera, "The Canterbury Pilgrims," was sung by Mlle. Lido and Mr. Barton McGuckin. The music is decidedly Wagnerish; but to judge it we must wait another opportunity, for Mlle. Lido sang her part imperfectly. She was more successful later in Beethoven's "Ah, Perfidio." Mr. McGuckin gave with success "Where sets the sun," from "The Story of Sayid."

The fourth concert of the Hackney Choral Association took place last Monday evening at Shoreditch. The programme commenced with Mr. Prout's setting of the Hundredth Psalm for soprano solo, chorus, and orchestra. This bright and scholarly work, composed specially for a Sunday-school anniversary in the short space of six days, was produced last June at Glossop. The choir sang with great spirit, and Mrs. Hutchinson did justice to the solo. Next came the conductor's Birmingham symphony (No. 3). It was admirably performed, and, as usual, evoked hearty applause. The second part of the programme was devoted to another English work—Mr. F. H. Cowen's "Sleeping Beauty"—which, though young, has been very prosperous. With Mrs. Hutchinson, Miss Hilda Wilson, Messrs. Piercy and Watkin Mills as solo vocalists, and all in good voice, and with the choir at its best, Mr. Cowen, who conducted his own work, cannot fail to have been satisfied. The hall was full, the audience was appreciative, and we are pleased to be able to record so brilliant a termination to the present series of concerts. Mr. Prout may be proud of his choir, which has now attained to a high state of excellence.

Miss Liza Lehmann and Miss Lena Little gave a very pleasing concert on Tuesday evening at Prince's Hall. Miss Little, who shows marked signs of improvement in the management of her voice, sang two interesting songs by Brahms for contralto, viola, and pianoforte—the first, "Gestillte Sehnsucht," has a touch of Schubert about it, with a strong colouring of Brahms; the second, "Geistliches Wiegenlied," has happy moments, though it is, perhaps, over-elaborated. They require, however, to be heard more than once. The viola part was well rendered by Mr. Gibson. Miss Lehmann sang with *finesse* a graceful Ballata by Signor Randegger, and was accompanied by the composer. An agreeable feature of a cleverly selected programme was the alternation of vocal and instrumental music. Miss Fanny Davis played with success several solos—Phantasies by Schumann, pieces by Scarlatti, a clever little canon by Jadasohn, and a pleasing Romance and Impromptu by Miss Maude V. White. The last was much applauded, and composer and performer came forward and bowed acknowledgment. Herr Peiniger gave two not very interesting violin solos—the second was a Tarantelle by Schubert, but certainly not Franz Schubert.

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